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P. & O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
				Saturday.
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
CATHAY	2395	500	A. Symons	8th "
ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th "
P. & O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P. & O. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
P. & O. HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

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The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

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The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

September 22nd.	October 20th.
October 8th.	November 3rd.
	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1892.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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CREATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
CERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,600	750	1st Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste and St. Gothardt's and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
VENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
ABBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Batavia and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
[illegible]	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ITALIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	6th Oct.

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 11th September, at 11 a.m., direct with English Mail.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 14th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 10th September, at noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September, 1892. Agents.

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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
MOMBASSA	4,667	On or about 10th September.

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OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1892.
LYON'S TOURISTS.

The above Company comprising twelve well-known Ladies and Gentlemen from the Principal Australian Theatres, having arrived by the P. and O. S. S. Peninsular, will make their FIRST APPEARANCE in Bombay in their Original Musical and Terpsichorean Burlesque, entitled

"THE ISLE OF BEAUTY,"
OR
"THE PRETTY PERSIANS."

Introducing the latest Music Songs, and Grotesque and Skirt Dances.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Box Plan now open at Soundy and Co.'s Musical Warehouse, Fort.

HAL GEORGE,
Agent.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE S. S. "RUTHENIA," 5,400 Tons, Captain James McConochie, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for ANTWERP direct on or about the 23rd September.

This magnificent Steamer, with accommodation for over 70 1st Class Passengers, has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon. A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For rates of Passage and further Particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th September, 1892.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED, a L. C. E., with Mathematics as his special subject, TO TEACH MATHEMATICS and PHYSICS and to SUPERINTEND the CARPENTARY WORKSHOPS at the Kala-Bhavan. Apply stating terms to the Undersigned.

J. K. GAJJAR,
Principal, Kala-Bhavan, Baroda.
Kala-Bhavan, Baroda.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and of the KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED, and REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a Resolution REDUCING the CAPITAL of the above Company, from Rs. 1,56,000 to Rs. 36,000, was on the 8th day of September, 1892, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, in Chambers, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and is now pending; and that the List of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as far as the 12th day of October, 1892.—Dated this 8th Day of September, 1892.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Attorneys to the Company.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay proposes to apply in fifteen days from this date for the sanction of Government to the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY SIDING at BABOOLA TANK ROAD.

Any person interested in this application should apply to the Municipal Commissioner at his Office, where plans of the proposed extension may be seen.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 8th September, 1892.

ESTATE OF BAI GOOLBAI (WIDOW OF NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, DECEASED.)

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed BAI GOOLBAI, who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of October, 1891, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned as Attorneys to MR. CURSETJEE DORABJEE GANDHEE, the administrator to the above estate, at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets of the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1892.

BICKNELL and MERWANJI,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the SUPPLY of 5,000 (five thousand) tons of fresh SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and 300 (three hundred) tons Davison's West Hartley, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside Vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered into waggons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers) will be received at Ghadechi up to 21st September, 1892, and should be superscribed, "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in October, and be completed by end of January 1893. Forms of tender can be had on application to

THE STORE-KEEPER,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

AN AGENCY of the above Bank will be OPENED at CHICAGO during the Exhibition of 1893.

The Bombay Branch will be prepared to issue Letters of Credit Grant Drafts and transact any Financial Business for Indian Visitors to the Exhibition.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE, Millinery, Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets, Cashmeres, Woolen and Cotton Piece-Goods. Shop and Office Furniture, Treasury Safe, by Jones Brothers, Sewing Machines, Figure Busts, Cheval Glasses, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Robert Taylor, an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., on the premises at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the Millinery, Drapery, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

The property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 9, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CLOTHING, BOOTS, HATS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Haji Haroon Ebrahim & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. Durrant, a quantity of first class clothing, boots, hats, &c., made from the best materials, consisting of ties, scarfs, white and silk handkerchiefs, undervests, short drawers, dressing gown, silk and white shirts, Chesterfield overcoats, tweed coat, felt helmet, socks, shoes, hats, braces, dress suits, sepoys' coats, &c.

Now on view.

On account of the concerned—
3 cases vermicilli, Macroni.
3 bales brown paper.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, September 9, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF the remaining stock in trade of The United Service Stores Company, is POSTPONED until further notice.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office,

A quantity of intestate property.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Hajee Adam Latiff—

93
C F & Co. } 28—1 case containing tin toys and trumpets.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Karimbhai Jeevajee—

EE—CJ—3099—1 case bench vice.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Powerful bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Strong-built victoria with removable coach box.
1 Handsome fast trotting grey Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 palanquin office shigram with grey horse, 14-1½, 7 years old, and a set of single harness.
1 chesnut Arab horse, 14-2½, about 7 years old.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 9, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the management of the estate of the late G. H. Carstensen, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, the valuable and handsome drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, a sweet-toned Mahogany grand pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hink'a lamps, Brussels carpets, books, and also a handsome glass-fronted brougham as good as new, a powerful bay Arab horse, 14-3., 6 years old, set of harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF GAS ENGINE AND GRINDING MACHINE.

Under instructions from Messrs Geyer & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., on the premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following machinery on account and at the risk of Messrs. Duke and Sons,

One large gas engine by Messrs. J. B. Barker & Co., of Birmingham, complete, fitted up and in working order; also a large grinding machine by R. A. Lister, of Dursley, also fitted up and in working order.

The above machinery is now on view at the above establishment.

BOILER COMPOSITION FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

9 Hogsheads } The "Greset" boiler composition weighing
20 Barrels. } about 195 cwts.

In lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

3 complete sets of crockery for wash-hand tables.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, ex s.s. Arabia—

1010—1572-75—4 crates earthenware, consisting of table, soup, dessert, and cheese plates, and tea cups and saucers.

By order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., on account and at the risk of Motilal Muganlal—

4 cases 200 pieces 33½ inches 40 yards, T red shirtings.
1 case 50 pieces, 32-33½ inches 40 yards, T red shirtings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong and serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FAULKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Adamjee Moolla Hussonalli and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Gungaram Chinnoojee Vanjari in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of December 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 193-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of all that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, containing by admeasurement 319-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, together with the two chawls and a privy adjacent thereto standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of Faikland Road, or otherwise called Duncan Road Row, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenements of the said Gungaram Chinnoojee Vanjari, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2177 and street Nos. 198 to 206, and bounded on the east by the property of Dhunbai, widow of Parsee Rustomjee, on the west by the property of Khoja Hassam Purdhan, on the north by Faulkland Road, and on the south by the property of Bawa Shunkerdass Gopaldass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late J. R. Duxbury, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th October next, at 1 p. m. each day, at "The Tower," Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, also open carved black wood furniture, suitable for presents to Home friends, best electro-plated ware, very rich porcelain and glassware a rich-toned grand boudoir Pianoforte by Bluther, a full sized slate billiard table by John Bennett & Co. London, with Wennam patent lights, pool and billiard balls, cues, etc., complete, Parts made large flower vases on stands, large magic lantern with slides, beautiful cabinet ornaments, double door iron safe with Chubb's patent lock, one French billiard table with balls, cues gas lamps, complete, by Barthelemy, English clock, by James McCabe, London, English brass bedstead, valuable pictures, wind proof table and wall lamps, English-built seated brougham, strong-built mail phaeton and landau, one pair strong bay Arab horses, going both in saddle and harness, one strong bay carriage horse, sets of double and single harness, gas chandeliers, rare and choice garden plants, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 9, 1892.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a Paperweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best quality, keeping accurate time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A RISING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, offering SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, is prepared to give a LIBERAL COMMISSION to European and Native Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business. Address "LIFE," care of "Bombay Gazette."

A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLERS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality. Cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxisicias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-8 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—TWO SPLENDID WALER MARES, one Chestnut, 16-1 height, 6 years old; other Brown, 15-2½ height, 4 years. Both broken to Saddle and Harness. Apply to J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium steel reeds and 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN in Good Position wishes to hear of a Respectable YOUNG LADY with respect to MARRIAGE. All letters to be sent with PHOTOS to "A. B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, by an experienced HINDOO ACCOUNTANT, knowing the Marwary, Marathi, and Gujerati Languages, permanent or temporary service as Mehta or Examiner of Accounts; holds certificates of competency and knows some English too. Apply to "D.," care of Naro Ganesh, Bookseller, Madhav Bagh, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a Designer and Plan Drawer of many years' experience. Apply to "R. A" (N. O. T. R.) care of this Paper.

WANTED, a competent first-class Certificated ENGINEER, for an up-country Mill. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to "No. 242," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a First Class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. One who understands Working Bromides, Platinotypes, &c., preferred. Liberal Salary to a good man.—Apply to "PHOTO," care of this Paper.

CONGO OR AFRICA, WANTED, by Englishman, 20 years' experience in Business Houses, SITUATION as MANAGER for a Business House, unexceptionable references, and willing to make himself useful. Apply "UTILITY," care of this Office.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by an Experienced Man, with a knowledge of French, German, Italian, and the Vernacular (Urdu), as also of Commercial correspondence and Accounts, in any business capacity, or as Secretary and Personal Assistant to an Indian Nobleman or European Gentleman going Home.—Apply to "J. R.," care of this Office.

ZOROASTRIAN'S NEW YEAR'S CARDS, with Gujerati Verses in great Variety. Can be had from As. 2 to Re. 1-8 at SHERIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI, General Merchant, Kalbadevi.

THE CUP which cheers but not inebriates. If you wish to have really a good CUP of TEA try our CEYLON "ROSE PEKOE." This Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation the price is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz. Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champalgne, Muscadet and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It provides all the comforts of a Home. Early applications, addressed to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested. Terms Moderate.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per Tin; Fruits in Syrup, Re. 1-6 per Bot; Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau, Rs. 2-1 per Bot.; Jellies, Re. 1-2 per Bot.; French Plums, Re. 1 and 1-14 per Jar.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Godkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dentist, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of SECRETARY, which will be vacant towards the end of the year, are invited. A thorough practical knowledge of Fire and Marine business is necessary.

Singapore, August 16, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

THE LIQUIDATOR of the above Bank is now prepared to RECEIVE CLAIMS for REGISTRATION. They must be lodged at the Branch concerned, and only those relating to the London Office should be forwarded there.

Form of Claim Letter can be obtained on application at the Office of the Corporation.

Bombay, August 25, 1892.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY REMOUNT AGENT, Ahmednagar, invites SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RATIONS for Remounts to be purchased at Bombay during the months of October, November, and December, 1892, consisting of—

4 lbs. Gram, cleansed, 1st quality .....
20 lbs. Hay, 1st quality .....
4 lbs. Bran. Wheaten, 1st quality .....
6 lbs. Straw, for Bedding .....
2 Drachms Salt, 2nd sort.....
} Per Horse, to be supplied at Bombay.

Also SYCES for Remounts, one for every two Horses. Water-Carriers at Bombay.

A rate per Horse per diem comprising the above should be stated in the Tender.

Tenders are also invited for the erection of a Temporary Enclosure (as below) on Kennedy Seaface or such site as may be appointed near the Water Hydrant:—

Size of enclosure 250 yards long by 125 yards.

Partition wall to be erected, forming two Enclosures, each 125 yards square. The Stalls for Horses to be made in blocks, two in each enclosure, holding 125 horses each. The wall of the Enclosure to be made with good new strong Bamboos, the matting to be good and secured to strong horizontal bamboos at the top, centre, and bottom, a third Enclosure of about 75 square yards without Stalls to be erected on one flank.

The enclosure to be ready for the reception of 500 Horses by the end of the Second Week in October next.

Tenders will be received up to noon, 15th September, 1892, at this Office, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend.

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Ahmednagar, August 31, 1892.

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Ramdurg, 5th September, 1892.

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NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 90 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

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THE Undersigned ke

BOMBAY.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

THE MIDDLE COLABA FAIR.—The annual fair at Middle Colaba takes place to-day.

RANGERS' F. C.—There will be a practice match, Captain *vs.* Vice-Captain Team, at 5-20 p.m.

THE JAIN UNION CLUB.—A meeting of the Jain Union Club was held on Saturday, in the hall of the Jain Association of India, under the presidency of Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, J. P., when Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar delivered a lecture in English on "What I may aim at."

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Babaji Appa, revenue and police patil of Mauze Chirner, taluka Panvel, in the Kolaba Collectorate, having been convicted under the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

ACCIDENT TO A DOCK LABOURER.—Din Mahomed Iwan, a labourer on board the P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, while walking towards the gangway, was accidentally pushed by the gunner, and he fell down breaking his right collar-bone. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A SUCCESSFUL PARSEE STUDENT.—Mr. A. K. Cama, who has obtained the Gilchrist Scholarship, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, and obtained the usual necessary certificate of age and nationality. He proceeds to England by to-day's mail steamer Peninsular, to prosecute his study.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—On Wednesday evening, about six feet of the southern wall, of a four-storied house, No. 143, situated at DeSouza Street, belonging to one Narayan Sunderjee suddenly collapsed. The Engineering Department was informed of the occurrence, and the house ordered to be pulled down. Fortunately no one was injured.

DR. BLANEY'S PARSEE NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—Dr. Blaney has this year again distributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to destitute Parsees in Bombay, through his agent, Mr. Edulji Dosabhoy. He has made a further donation of Rs. 500 for the benefit of poor Zoroastrians in Naosari and Surat. The distribution is to be made a few days before the Pateti, or Parsee New Year's Day.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The following is a list of donations:—Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., Rs. 100; Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, each Rs. 50; Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck and Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, each Rs. 25; Mr. Pranjeevandas Culliandass, Mr. Nensey Khyraz, Mr. Lukmidas Khimjee, Mr. Rahimtula Khyraz, and Mr. Damodardass Tapidas, each Rs. 10; Mr. C. Crommelin and Mr. G. E. Howse, each Rs. 5.—Total Rs. 310.

THE DISTURBANCE AT COLABA FAIR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Inspector Wilson charged Thomas Smith, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, with aiding and abetting in the offence of robbing Ahmed Moosa, came on for further hearing before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. Harry Sainemer said that he was a gunner in the Royal Artillery. He first saw the accused walking along the Upper Colaba Road on the day in question. Five minutes afterwards he saw the accused surrounded by natives. One of them held him by the waist and shook him. This was at 11 o'clock. The accused was then on the road near the fair. Robert Parkyn, a gunner, deposed that he saw the accused walking alone on the night in question. About two minutes afterwards, he saw him surrounded by natives. This was at a distance of 50 yards from the fair. The Magistrate discharged the accused, the question of his identity being not sufficiently proved.

A STABBING AFFRAY AT HANUMAN LANE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nolan charged Jeewajee Adumjee before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Gunpat Manajee, by means of a knife, at Hanuman Lane at 10-30 o'clock on Wednesday night, was walking along the street on Wednesday night, when he noticed a row between the accused and some youngsters. The complainant went up to them to see what was the matter, when the accused snatched an umbrella from the complainant's hand and struck a lad with it breaking the umbrella upon him. He then threw away the umbrella, and as the complainant was picking it up the accused again approached him, and drawing a knife he stabbed him on the forehead. The complainant began to bleed profusely and fainted from loss of blood. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that if the wound had been caused a little nearer the complainant would have lost his eye. The accused was very much drunk, and it seemed that he had fancied that the complainant would assault him. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BURGLARY AT FORAS ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack brought up two Hindoos, named Luxmon Yessoo, aged 25 years, a vagrant living at Agripada, and Mahadu Ramjee, aged 22 years, a labourer, residing at Haines Road on a charge of breaking into the house of Nowrojee Jeevanji, a liquor shop-keeper, at Foras Road. It appeared that Nowroji as usual closed his shop, on the night of the 6th instant, and went to sleep in his house, which is just opposite his place of business. At about midnight the complainant was aroused by some one calling out his name. He came out and saw that his door was forced open and a police sepoy was standing at the door. On entering the shop with the police, the complainant found that the staple of the door was wrenched off, and that the two accused were inside the shop. The lock of the door was lying loutside on the road. On searching the accused four annas and a half and a pair of scissors were found in their possession. A police sepoy stated that while going his round, at Foras Road, he heard some noise in the complainant's, shop and saw the door forced open, and on going to the shop he found that some thieves were inside, he closed the door from outside and called out to the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, the first accused also admitted two previous convictions. His Worship sentenced the first accused to two year's rigorous imprisonment, and the second to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

THEATRICALS AT DEESA.—A correspondent writes:—The amateurs of the detachment of Yorkshire Light Infantry, stationed here, would seem to be vieing with their comrades in Bombay as to who could put forward the best entertainment, if the recent performances are to be considered. For three nights they have been occupying the boards of the Deesa Theatre, and if crowded houses and thunders of applause are to be counted as signs of success then they have it. Apart from that, it must be pronounced an unqualified success, and one of the best entertainments seen in Deesa for a long time. The programme, which was divided into two parts, opened with a capital variety in which some spirited songs and dances were given. In the former Corporal Brown made hit as a character vocalist, and treated us to four good songs, notably amongst them being "A pity to waste it," and "I couldn't." Corporal Burke also scored a success as an Irish comic, his "Search the Page of History," and his impersonations of an "Old Irish Woman" being very enjoyable. Surgeon-Captain Moore created much amusement with his rendering of "Jack Magraw" and was loudly encored. Of the other vocalists Messrs. Colman, Anty, and Laud did very well, as also did Private Cowie in his song and dance and tambourine solo. Kay's stump speech on temperance was a treat, and created much laughter, particularly when allusion was made to local affairs. The nigger sketches, "Take it, don't take it," and "The Stupid Servant," by Corporal Brown and Kay, were certainly very good, especially the latter one, and created no end of amusement. This brought the first part of the programme to a close. After a short interval, the curtain rose for the representation of the domestic drama, "The Harvest Storm," which was cleverly put forward, the several characters being well sustained, Private Laud, as the old farmer, being very good. Dick Darrel, an unscrupulous yeomen, found a capital interpreter in Corporal Shuttleworth, his appearance and acting showing a careful study of his part. Corporal Seilwood, as the eccentric lexicographer, was really good; his make-up and capering provoking much laughter. Corporal Coleman as "Lynx" the detective, did very well, as also did Sergeant Thornton as Andrew Radford, the same being said of Messrs. Kay and Exley, the two Gypsies. Mabel Radford could not have found a more capable exponent than Corporal Burke, whose female impersonation was very good. When it is considered that with the exception of the last-named none of the others who took part in the drama ever appeared on the stage before. The entertainment, which was under the patronage of the General Commanding the District, was on the second evening witnessed by General Beville, Colonel, and Mrs. Stevens, Major Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., Commanding the Detachment, Major and Mrs. Ternan, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Barnes, Captain and Miss Candy, Rev. and Mrs. Mayhew, and nearly every officer in the station. During the evening the band of the 14th Bo. N. I., under their able leader, Mr. Hayde, discoursed some pleasing selections. While accompanying the several songs, &c., and arranging the incidental music for the play, Corporal Barber, played some pleasing pieces on the piano in excellent style. Corporal Burke is certainly to be congratulated on his management of the performances, and we hope to hear of him and his troupe before long.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISMISSAL OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA AND ANOTHER VS. COWASJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff, a trustee of the Framjee Cowasjee fire-temple, situated in Churney Road, brought this suit to restrain the defendants, the managers of the fire-temple, from dismissing or attempting to dismiss Cursetjee Bejonjee, the high-priest of the fire-temple, or preventing him acting in such capacity. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The name of Cursetjee Bejonjee, the high priest, was, at the suggestion of the court, and with the consent of the parties, added as a co-plaintiff.

Mr. Lang, in continuing his address on behalf of the plaintiffs, said that neither the high priest nor the "boi-denar" received any pay, but they receive perquisites. The learned counsel then read the correspondence which had passed between the solicitors of the parties.

Several affidavits filed on either side, in connection with and in support of the rule nisi obtained by the plaintiff, which were not used in consequence of the rule being postponed till the hearing, were put in. Mr. Lang read several of those affidavits, commenting upon portions of them.

Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, produced a copy of a circular issued by the managers of the fire-temple in November, 1885. Witness examined the accounts of the manager from 1851 to 1867 which were brought to him, and he had also examined them since. Witness had made an affidavit in a suit brought by the managers against Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell. In December, 1846, an agreement was come to between the trustees, and witness mentioned the matters in connection with the management of the temple in which he had taken a part as a trustee. He took a part in the management of all matters. The managers kept the account books of the temple. Witness never collected the rents of the property attached to the temple, and never kept the keys of the rooms or boxes in which the temple property was locked up. Witness had asked for an inspection of the accounts since the defendants became managers, but was not shown them. Witness had not complained by letter to Dadabhoy Rustomjee that Sorabjee had declined to recognise him as a trustee. On being shown a letter in his own handwriting, witness said he did write a letter of complaint, but asked—What of that? The present manager also stated that witness was not a trustee, but—"What of that?" he again asked. The Dustoor was appointed by the manager, but not the "boi-denar." Witness never saw a draft of an apology to be tendered by Cursetjee to the managers. Witness knew nothing about it.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: Witness had examined the accounts of the managers from 1851 to 1867. He examined them in 1868.

The Judge: Is the fire-temple open to all Parsees?

Witness: Yes.

Any one can go?—Yes.

What do they go there for?—For the purposes of worship.

Can the managers prevent any Parsee from going there to worship?—No, they cannot.

Do both sects of Parsees go or only one?—It is for the use of both sects.

Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee, examined by Mr. Lang, said he had been connected with the temple for the last 50 years. He received perquisites or fees on the occasions of marriages and deaths. The thread ceremony was performed at the temple, on which occasion witness received small presents. The "boi-denar" also received small presents and fees for performing certain religious ceremonies. There were in all four priests in the temple who became "boi-denar" by turns.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta.—Witness got a percentage of four annas in the rupee on the sum of Rs. 180 mentioned in the deed-poll. He got it from the managers. He got no share from the offerings made inside the temple. These went to the "boi-denar." If a "boi-denar" misbehaved, witness had a right to dismiss him without consulting the managers in any way. Witness did not know there was a clause in the deed-poll of 1040 that, in case of any discussion between the priests of the temple, the managers were to meet and investigate the matter. If there was such a clause in the deed-poll, witness would not consider himself bound by it. On the death of a high priest, the practice was for the managers to present the successor with a shawl, but they had not the power to appoint a high priest. They had no power to select a high priest. The office was hereditary. In the absence of a descendant a selection was made by the chief men. Witness did not dismiss the "boi-denar" Nusserwanjee, he only suspended him. He left the temple of his own accord.

At this stage the court adjourned till this morning.

ABSCONDING WITH RS. 20,000

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday afternoon, Asharam Ghambheerchund, a *munim* in the firm of Govind Goomuchand, appeared before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a warrant against Chottoo Issar, a servant in the firm, charging him with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation, in respect of Rs. 19,900. The following is the substance of the information laid by the complainant against the accused. Asharam Gambheerchund in his information stated that he resided on the second floor of the house on the top of the Post Office, at Mombadevie. He was the *munim* of a firm carrying business in that house, under the name of Govind Goomanchand. His masters, the owners of the firm, reside at Ajmere, and the firm carried on business as merchants and bankers. He knew the firm of Shivram Khoosalchand, who also carry on business as merchants and bankers. In the month of Asad last he contracted through different brokers to purchase, from the firm of Shivram Khoosalchand *hoondies* of the value of Rs. 80,000 in separate *hoondies* of Rs. 2,500 a piece, to be drawn on Calcutta at a certain discount, which were to be delivered by the firm of Shivram to the informant's firm. He knew one Chotoo Issar, who belongs to the Jatt caste, and is a native of the village of Simi, near the town of Khatoo, in the Jonapore State. One of the duties of Chotoo, who was employed as a servant in the firm only five months ago, was to take money to different firms for payment as might be directed by the cashier. He sent several large sums of money to Shivram's firm by Chottoo, who delivered it safely. On the 6th of September last, he directed Rekuhdass Budowmal to pay Rs. 19,000 to Shivram's firm in respect of *hoondies* for Rs. 20,000, which were deliverable on that day, and the cashier, accordingly, delivered the sum of Rs. 19,900, in currency notes, to Chotoo in the presence of the *munim*, and directed him to pay the same to Khoosalchand's firm. Chotoo left at 5 o'clock in the evening to go to Shivram's shop, but as he did not return at a quarter to 6, enquiries were made, and it was ultimately ascertained that the accused had not paid the money to Shivram's firm as he was directed to do. The *munim*, thereupon, made enquiries for Chotoo, who was nowhere to be found. He then reported the matter to the police. He charged the accused with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of monies as a servant, under Sections 403 and 408 of the Indian Penal Code, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension, and that he might be dealt with according to law. The Magistrate granted a warrant against the accused.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

271-92—Ardesir, H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne, G and S.

617-91—Little, S N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D.

515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

242-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.

46-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.

521-91—Janardhen and A—Charles A Gurner vs Abdoo Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.

387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwar Kajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

230-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tarkutil.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 6th September were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri fallen on 5th, being 20 feet 1 inch against 18 feet 6 inches on the same date last year. Kharif operations and wheel cultivation almost completed. Barani cultivation con ti nues. Late crops promise well. Agricultural stock improving in condition.

Shikarpur.—Average height of River during the week 13 feet 4 inches against 11 feet 8 inches during the same week last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Rabi operations progressing, condition of cattle good.

Hyderabad.—Standing crops thriving. Crops flooded in parts of 5 talukas, Rabi ploughing commenced. Cattle in good condition and grass abundant, but in some places flooded.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Young locusts observed from hills in 2 dehs of Kashmor Taluka; no damage to crops. Rabi operations commenced in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Thar and Parker.—Rice crops thriving. Reaping of early bajri in desert talukas commenced.

Ahmedabad.—Heavy rain has greatly damaged standing crops. Rain to date at Ahmedabad 44 inches. Heavy flood in Sabarmati.

Panch Mahals.—Heavy rain during the week, maximum 18 inches 75 cents in Halol, minimum 3 inches 26 cents in Dohad; for the season maximum 46 inches 75 cents in Halol, minimum 20 inches 11 cents in Jhalod. Break needed. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 8 inches 63 cents at Amod, minimum 5 inches 56 cents at Jambusar; for season maximum 36 inches 84 cents at Amod, minimum 27 inches 9 cents at Vagra. Heavy rain injuriously affects bajri, cotton and other crops in some places. Break needed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder supplies and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Heavy rain throughout the district, maximum 22 inches 71 cents in Pardi, minimum 4 inches 31 cents in Chorasi; total maximum 38 inches 8 cents in Pardi, minimum 38 inches 70 cents in Chorasi. Agricultural operations stopped in some places owing to excessive rain. Break needed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 5 inches 22 cents, average in the district 5 inches 10 cents; for season at Dhulia 17 inches 93 cents, average in the district 20 inches 67 cents. Young crops healthy. Weeding and preparation for late crops progressing. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain at Nasik 5 inches 58 cents; in other talukas maximum in Igatpuri 18 inches 27 cents, minimum in Sinnar 3 inches 23 cents; for season at Nasik 23 inches 56 cents. Weeding of kharif crops continues. Preparation of land for rabi retarded in Dindori, Niphad and Chandor owing to heavy rain. Tusar crops in good condition. Prospects fair, but a break in the rainfall now wanted. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy from 31st to 3rd; total of week 17·70 inches: total to date 86·10, being 25·59 above average. Abnormal temperature 5° cool on 31st, 6° cool on 1st, 4° cool on 2nd and 3rd, 2° cool on 4th and 6th, and 1° cool on 5th. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal on 31st and 1st. Abnormal wind westerly from 2nd to 4th and from south-west on 5th and 6th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 20 inches 29 cents, in talukas maximum at Bhiwndi 26 inches 65 cents, minimum at Dahanu 16 inches 80 cents; for season at Thana 120 inches 89 cents. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 39 inches 20 cents at Pen, minimum 14 inches 91 cents at Alibag. Weeding in progress. Crops good. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 28 inches 82 cents in Guhagar, minimum 6 inches 20 cents in Ratnagiri. Weeding operations in progress.

Poona.—Good rain throughout the district; at Junnar 5·02, Indapur 1·54, Khed 3·27, Ambegaon 3·23, Sirur 1·35, Purandhar 1·14, Bhimthadi 1·34, Dhond 1·40. Haveli 2·66, Mulshi 7.93, and Mavai 5·84 inches; for season maximum 50 inches 4 cents in Mulshi, minimum 13 inches 85 cents in Indapur. Standing kharif crops doing well. Land being prepared for rabi crops in Junnar, Bhimthadi, Sirur and Indapur talukas. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches 48 cents in Rahuri, minimum 94 cents in Shrigonda; for the season maximum 28 inches 37 cents in Nagar, minimum 14 inches 97 cents in Nevasa. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of mung commenced in parts. Early bajri in car in some places. Preparation of lands for rabi crops continues. Sowing of jowari retarded in parts owing to continuous rain. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food grains slightly lower in 5 talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 3rd September).—Rain at Sholapur 3·80, Barsi 1·94, Madha 3·24, Karmala 2·14, Pandharpur 2·03, Sangola 3·13, and Malsiras 1·10 inches; for season maximum 33 inches 28 cents at Barsi, minimum 17 inches 14 cents at Sangola. Rain sufficient. Kharif crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for the next season. Fodder-supply and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 3 inches 6 cents, total 25 inches; in talukas during week, maximum 8 inches 28 cents in Javli, minimum 82 cents in Man. Standing crops in good condition. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Rain in all talukas; maximum 3 inches 34 cents at Badami, minimum 90 cents at Bijapur. Crops good everywhere except in Sindgi and Bagevadi where they are suffering from excessive rain. Cotton sowing in progress everywhere. Cattle in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 6 inches 30 cents; total 47 inches 21 cents. Good rain during week throughout district except in Athni and Gokak talukas, where more is wanted; maximum in Chandgad 15 inches 95 cents, minimum in Athni 1 inch 81 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding operations continue. Cotton sowing in progress. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations, varying from maximum 10 inches 34 cents in Mugud to minimum 3 inches 2 cents in Ranebennur; total rainfall of season, maximum in Hangal 33 inches 38 cents, minimum in Ranebennur 12 inches 79 cents. Standing crops thriving, Cotton sowing continues.

Kanara.—Heavy rain throughout district. Standing crops healthy. Garden produce and sugarcane thriving.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 28 cents; total 19 inches 25 cents. Standing crops and agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3 inches 94 cents during week; total 20 inches 53 cents. Wind rather stormy.

Boroda.—Rain during week 10 inches 19 cents; total 31 inches 92 cents. Agricultural stock in fair condition, Standing crops slightly injured by excessive rain.

THE FORCE FOR THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

THE following movements have been ordered in connection with the Black Mountain Force:—

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade to be despatched from Jullundur to Rawalpindi by rail, in temporary relief of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps. To arrive at Rawalpindi by the 26th instant.

The pontoon section of the Bengal Sappers and Miners to move from Rurki to Attock by rail at once, in connection with the bridging operations to be carried out near Darband.

One company Northumberland Fusiliers has been orderd to move from Nowshera to Campbellpore, to relieve a company of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, ordered on service.

The following dates for the movements of the Black Mountain Force have been fixed:—

Nos. 4 and 6 Companies, Bengal Sappers—Leave Ghora Dakka 12th September and arrive Darband 20th September.

Bedfordshire Regiment—Leave Kuldunna on 17th and arrive Darbaud on 27th September.

No. 3 Mountain Battery—Leave Khyra Gully on 20th and arrive Darband on 28th September.

2 Squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers—Leave Rawalpindi on 21st and arrive Darband on 28th September.

No. 9 Mountain Battery—Leave Kalabagh on 22nd and arrive Darband on 29th September.

30th Bengal Infantry—Leave Rawalpindi on 24th and arrive Darband on 29th September.

No. 8 Mountain Battery—Leave Baragully on 24th and arrive Darband on 30th September.

25th Bengal Infantry—Leave Sialkot on 24th and arrive Darbaud on 30th September.

The 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps—Four companies leave Ghora Dakka on the 23rd, one company leaves Campbellpore on the 26th, three companies leave Rawalpindi on the 26th, arriving at Darband October 1st.

The Seaforth Highlanders—Leave Gharial on 28th and arrive Abbottabad on the 1st October, halting there in reserve.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

EVER since the telegraph told us of the petition of the Indian Currency Association silver has been weak, writes Mr. Hermann Schmidt, to the *Pioneer*. During the last few days, after the reports of the speeches delivered at the Calcutta meeting of that Association reached England by mail, and rumours were current that the Government was thinking of adopting the proposed remedy, the silver market fell into a state of semi-panic, and the quotations of silver and of the Indian exchanges have every day made fresh "Records" in their downward course. This, then, is so far the practical outcome of an honest attempt to help the rupee! Nor is it difficult to explain the apparent contradiction. The proposed measures consist of the suspension of the private coinage of silver in India and the adoption of the gold standard. Now if silver is no longer to be coined for private account in the Indian mints, the demand for it must needs greatly fall off; hence the eagerness of all holders and all producers of silver to realise: hence the constant fall in quotations from America and their disastrous effect on the Indian Exchange. The position to-day is, that if the Government of India were to declare that they did not contemplate closing the mints, in any case till the International Monetary Conference had pronounced its verdict, silver and exchange would in all probability have a considerable rise. This shows how delicately currency problems ought to be handled, and how the result achieved may be entirely different from the result desired.

But though the immediate effect of the efforts of the Indian Currency Association has been unfavorable, it may be that their general policy is right, and would ultimately result for the benefit of India. Let us examine. Despairing apparently of the establishment of a fixed ratio between gold and silver on bi-metallic lines, the Association is agitating for the introduction of the gold standard into India. All admit that this would be a very bold and most momentous step; but as somebody will have to take a "leap in the dark," boldness in this case would be no reproach; the step will have to be judged on its merits and by its probable results.

That a gold standard would be a good thing for certain classes, such as the Government officials in India and the holders of rupee paper and certain merchants in England, must be admitted without discussion; but these are minor points. The great question is, how will a gold standard affect—(*a*) the Indian Government; (*b*) the people of India?

The Indian Government is suffering very severely by having to pay a heavy premium on its remittances to England. The Association reckons the losses thus incurred from 80 to 100 millions of rupees a year. But do these figures represent a real loss? As far as home charges are for purchases of material in England the Indian Government has benefited by the general fall of gold prices. As far as they are for pensions there is a real loss, and those receiving pensions get the benefit; but this may be remedied. The greater part of the Home charges is for interest, and this point requires special elucidation. No doubt the appreciation of gold causes a heavy loss in interest to the Indian Government; but it is a great mistake to think that it is only the Indian Government which is suffering from this cause, and that India is suffering from it in consequence of her silver standard. If silver alone had fallen in price and the general level of gold prices remained stationary, such would be the case; but gold prices have fallen almost *pari passu* with silver, and if the weight of debt has been increased for India it has been increased all the world over. The difference is that in Indian finance this increase is shown in the fall of exchange, and is therefore palpable, whilst in countries with a gold standard it is veiled and impalpable. The Australian Colonies, for example, have to-day to export more wheat, more wool and more general produce in order to discharge the same amount of indebtedness. They receive less gold for their produce; India receives virtually the same number of rupees, but loses in converting these rupees into sterling. The result is practically the same in both instances. There has been a compensation—partial, I admit, and insufficient, and only applying to the annual charge and not to the principal—by the lower rate of interest at which solvent Governments are now able to borrow, and of this compensation India has had her full share. If the facts are as here stated, it is a grave error to think that under a gold standard India would escape an increased charge of debt; on the contrary, the new demand for gold would probably aggravate the evil, and the net result would only be that the evil would cease to be palpable and exist in the "veiled" for as it does now in gold standard countries. It is true the Government would get rid of the exchange difficulty: but probably to find itself only confronted with other difficulties; in any case the burden would fall on the people in increased weight of taxes. Apart, however, from these general considerations, the introduction of the gold standard would specifically affect the Indian finances through the opium revenue. After the closing of the Indian mints, silver would fall still further, and so would Chinese Exchange, and through that so exchange the opium trade with China would be threatened.

But what effect would the gold standard have on the people of India? The answer can be found by looking at the broad effect resulting from the currency disturbances of the last twenty years; this effect has been a great fall in gold prices. The losses incurred thereby have fallen most heavily on gold countries, principally in England, which has not, as have other nations, protected her level of prices by high duties. Strange as it may seem the silver question is a question affecting the gold countries: it is especially an English question. It is true prices have fluctuated in India also: but they have done so less than in gold countries, less by exactly the difference between the former price of silver and its price to-day. I agree with Mr. Mackay in doubting whether low exchange can permanently stimulate exports or prevent imports—though, like protective duties, it may accelerate or retard developments—but there is no question that low exchange can keep and has kept silver prices more steady, and thus saved India from serious trouble. If India now takes to gold, she will, broadly spaking, bring on herself the evils under which England is groaning, the well-recognised evils of an appreciated and appreciating standard. The burden of debt will be insidiously increased, creditors will be benefited, and merchants and producers will have to face falling prices instead of falling exchange. From the discussions I gather that it is hoped that with higher exchanges prices in England might rise. Such a result might fairly be expected from bi-metallism, which would strike at the appreciation of gold by lessening the stratin on that metal; but why should this result from the introduction of the gold standard into India, which would increase the inquiry and demand for gold? If India is to continue to export—and she would have to in order to pay her debts—she could only do so by offering her produce at lower prices. This would be the more certain because she would have partly to compete with China and Japan, who would continue to use a silver standard, and because some of her manufactures are exported to those countries. It has been said that India is now selling her produce and labour "for a metal which is rapidly losing its value." Under a gold standard she would sell her produce and labour in an appreciating metal; but for that privilege she would have to sell at much lower prices, or cease to be solvent. How far, with a lower level of prices, the Government would suffer in its collection of taxes, how far railway fares could be maintained, whether the alteration in the standard is not a breach of contract *vis-a-vis* the cultivators of the soil, are financial and political questions which I will only mention without discussing them.

Thinking, then, as I do, that the gold standard would fail to bring the expected relief, I cannot recommend its adoption. Is there no remedy outside bi-metallism? As long as the downward course of silver expresses only the appreciation of gold, I fear there is none. In this respect India is only suffering with the rest of the world, and must bear the burden as best she can. I admit, however, that in case of a further violent and sudden drop, it may become necessary to close the mints to free coinage of silver. But if this is done, it must be done merely to prevent a panic and not to engineer an artificial rise. The closing of the mints is a reserve power which the Government cannot part with, but would have to be used with the utmost care and only in the greatest emergency. It should not be accompanied by the introduction of the gold standard, for the latter would bring on the people of India the disastrous load of an appreciating measure of value, such as is gradually undermining the wealth of rich and industrious England.

HERMANN SCHMIDT.

Lombard House, London, 15th August, 1892.

A CHARMED FOOD for Young and Old! The skilful Production of MUNRO COD-LACTONE Possesses the Flesh-forming Properties of Cod Liver Oil and the Bone-strengthening Properties of Lactophosphate of Lime, each of which is a specific for wasting Diseases and Rickets in children.—Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE "HARRIS" FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SECOND TIES.

THE remaining two matches in the second ties were played off on Wednesday.

2ND LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS VS. 4TH KING'S OWN.

In this match commenced the sides were as follows:—Lancashire Fusiliers. Goal.—Pte. Maclaren. Backs—Ptes. Lovell and Bates. Half-Backs—Ptes. Kitchen, McDowell and McDermott, Right Wing Forwards—Ptes Edwards and Morris; Centre—Lt Newnham; Left Wing—Ptes Dwyer and Myerscroft. 4th King's Own. Goal—Pte. Hall. Backs—Ptes. Mason and Banister; Half Backs—Ptes. Winson, Jackson and Corlet; Right Wing Forwards—Ptes. Heap and Wignam; Centre Forward—Pte. Houghton; Left Wing—Pte Laming and Lce. Corpl. Timms.

The Lancashire Fusiliers kicked off from the north side. The King's Own secured a "corner" very quickly after the start but did not score off it. They however pressed their opponents hard, and the Fusilier's goal-keeper was kept engaged for several minutes. The Lancashires eventually got the ball away from its dangerous position right in front of their goal mouth and carried it off to the other end of the ground where they made a shot at goal, but failed. After twenty minutes' play the Lancashire Fusiliers managed to score a goal, owing to the splendid play of Mr. Newnham. The ball being again put into play, it was quickly brought back to the south goal, and after a tremendous "maul" right in goal the Lancashires scored a second time. Play being recommenced the game was taken into the Fusiliers' quarters for the time being, but the ball coming down the left wing transferred the play back again into the "Royals" half where it remained until half time. Play being recommenced the 4th pressed the Lancashires, and put in several shots which failed to score. The play continued in favour of the Royals for some time; the Fusiliers then took the play into their opponents' half. The play during this half was of a very even nature, the leather travelling up and down the ground time after time, but towards the end the play was slightly in favour of the "Royals." The Lancashires ultimately won by two goals to nil.

WORCESTER REGT. (1ST TEAM) VS. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

This match commenced at 5 o'clock, the sides being made up thus:—Worcestershire—1st team.—Goal—Pete. Carrington; Backs—Private Gibbs and Stewart; Half Backs—Ptes. Shaw, Alldritt and Southall; Right Wing—Ptes. Eagles and Colley; Centre—Pte. Ashfield; Left Wing—Ptes. Callaghan and Hemmingsley. Cheshire Regiment.—Goal.—Pte. Tomlinson; Backs—Privates Surrill and Clifford; Half Backs—Privates Hare, Beresford and Ellis; Centre Forward—Private Lee: Right Wing—Ptes. Holmes and Matthews; Left Wing—Privates Bates and Hewitt (Captain).

Play commenced punctually at 5 p.m. the Cheshires playing with the wind for the first half. A quick run down by the Worcesters was well stopped by the Cheshire goal-keeper, and the ball was taken back right up to the Worcester goal but without effect. A good run by the left wing of the Worcesters brought the ball down into the "Acorns" 25, and some pretty hard play by Callaghan and Hemmingsley proved a close shave for a goal. The ball was taken down to the Worcesters end for a time, but the backs were equal to the occasion and the leather was quickly back in the Cheshire 25. The teams were very evenly matched, and for the first 29 minutes no point was scored. A corner in favour of the Worcesters was headed through by Hemmingsley and Ashfield charging the goal-keeper out of the way. The Worcesters continued to press their opponents until half time. Play being resumed the Worcesters continued to attack, the leather being in their adversaries half for the first twenty minutes. The Cheshires then made a good onslaught and took the ball right down the ground, but there was never any danger of their equalising matters, and the ball was quickly back again to the Cheshire's half where it remained until the whistle blew despite every effort on the part of the Cheshires to turn the tide of adverse fortune.

The Worcesters eventually won a good match by one goal to nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Idar, 2,395 tons, Captain Hughes, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Zulu, 1,786 tons, Captain E H Dunn, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk and London, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo, Mr E E Davies as cabin and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,608 tons, Captain F A Lovell, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Rangoon (14th August), with a cargo of rice and two deck passengers.

THE s s White Cross, 1,844 tons, Captain Charles Taylor, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Batoum (16th August), with 1,08,904 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,933 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta

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FOR
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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

THE unusually heavy rain which has fallen during the past fortnight, bringing the total fall much above the average, has caused floods and a suspension of railway traffic in some of the up-country districts. Business generally is not livelier, no purchases of Cotton having been made for export during the past week, and very few for local consumption; the Wheat market has been dull with very little doing; and Seeds, though steady in tone, have been taken to only a moderate extent by shippers. Reports regarding the growing Cotton Crop have, so far, been favourable on the whole; but recent telegrams have reported some damage to the plants from too much rain, and fine weather is needed over the area generally. Rates of Exchange have shown a hardening tendency; but the market is now easier again, and our quotations are the same for both classes of Paper as they were last Thursday evening. Government Paper has shown a good deal of movement, the price of Fours being now 3-16 per cent. higher than that ruling a week ago. Freights have been quiet, with but a slight enquiry for tonnage, and to-day rates for this and next month's shipment are lower, with no takers of room in the market. There has been some improvement in the position of staple Imports induced by a rather better demand from the Mofussil; but prices are on about the previous level.

MONEY.—A very marked decrease in Loans, say to the extent of over 36¼ lakhs, and, at the same time, the large accession of more than 24½ lakhs to Private Deposits, took place in the Presidency Bank during the past week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday; while, on the other hand, there had been but a trifling increase in Bills Discounted, the falling off in the trade demand for Money, as far as the Bank is concerned, but indicative also of the state of things outside, being thus represented by some 56¾ lakhs. That the Bank's Cash Balance had not increased to that extent, but stood on last Saturday afternoon at 353¼ lakhs, or an addition of 23 lakhs since the close of the previous week, was owing to considerable withdrawals from Public Deposits, more especially at the Bank's Branches and to some increase in Government Securities. No change has been made in the Bank's rates at the board meeting held this afternoon, and the minimum, therefore, remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and remained at this throughout the day, with, however, little enquiry, ready or forward. For Credits, one buyer came out at 1s. 2⅞d. for three months' sight Bills for next mail, at which a moderate amount was done; but for next year, 1s. 3d. appeared to be the lowest rate, at which buyers would work, especially for March-April, and with only a small business passing either way, the market closed steady. On Saturday there was a firm feeling at opening, at the previous day's rates for Bank remittance, at which the market remained throughout the day, without any transaction being reported, forward Telegraphic having been quoted at 1s. 2 11-16d. with a like result. For three months' sight Credits one buyer came out at 1s. 2⅞d. for near delivery, and a considerable amount was placed at the rate, the market closing steady. The market was easy on Monday, at 1s. 2 17-32 to 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and a moderate amount of Telegraphic was taken, at 1s. 2 9-16d.; while for three months' sight Credits 1s. 2⅞d. was quoted, and at this also a moderate amount was placed. On the following day the tone was steady at opening, at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, without, however, attracting buyers; and for Credits 1s. 2⅞d. was again named for three months' sight Bills, at which a few small lots came out. For next year rates remained as before; but the business passing was still small, and the market closed quiet. Yesterday the market was firm at some advance on Tuesday's closing rates, say at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅞d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with but little enquiry from remitters. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 25-32d. was named, and a few transactions were reported at the rate. Also at 1s. 2-15-16d. for the new year, and Telegraphic for the same time at 1s. 2 23-32d. To-day the market opened apparently firm, at 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and a small amount of Telegraphic was also given at 1s. 2⅞d.; but Banks having been anxious to buy, and nothing coming out at the opening rate of 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and there having been a moderate demand for Bank Paper, rates receded 1-32d. all round, the market closed quiet at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 2¾d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅞d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 2⅞d.	
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 2 29-32d.	
Francs 3 months' sight	1·55¾	
Do. 6 months' sight	1·56¼	

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 31st August 1892.....Rs. 1,98,39,000
Add—Silver received during the week..... „ 19,01,000
Rs. 2,17,40,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week ..... „ 25,01,000
Rs. 1,92,39,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals ..... „ 24,35,000
Rs. 2,16,74,000
Last week ..... „ 2,25,84,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates for Four per Cents receded last Friday 5-16 per cent. from the closing quotations given in our report of the previous evening, 103 9-16 having been quoted for cash and 103 5-16 for this month's account, these having been also the final rates, with a steady feeling at the decline. 102, nominal was still quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Saturday, the market was quiet but steady at a slight advance on the previous evening's rate for Fours for Money, 103⅜ having been quoted; but the Account rate was unchanged. On Monday the market was firm and rates for Fours advanced to 103 13-16 for Money, and to 103 7-16 for Account, which were the closing rates. Early in the day there were buyers for the settlement at 103⅜, and then at 103½, strong buyers coming forward at times at the latter rate; but the market left off rather weaker. 101½, nominal, was quoted for 4½ per Cents. On the following day the market was strong and advancing, and the cash price of Fours moved up to 104 1-16, while for this month's account 103¾ became the rate, the market having left off at these quotations, with 101¼ to ½ quoted for 4½ per Cents. Yesterday early business was done in Fours, at 103½; and rates were afterwards steady at 104 for Money, and 103¾ for Account until the close, when a strong feeling set in, and the market left at an advance of 3-16 on the above rates. To-day, the market opened firm for Fours, and after becoming weaker, stiffened again, closing rates having been 104 1-16 for cash, and 103¾ for this month's settlement; with 4½ per Cents at 101, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 114½. Port Trust Bonds also are unaltered at 103½.

SHARES have not been much dealt in during the past week; but as far as the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip is concerned, such movement as there has been has, in most cases, been in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we report an advance of Rs. 35 in Hindustan; of Rs. 20 each in Connaught, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 5 each in Imperial, and Oriental; and of Rs. 7½ in Swadeshi. On the other hand, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing have declined Rs. 30; City of Bombay, Rs. 10; and Anglo-Indian Rs. 2 per share. In Presses, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 20; Mahmadpura, Rs. 15; and Mofussil Rs. 2½; while New Berar have declined Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 for the first issue; Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher; Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 9; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 4 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a slight improvement in the state of demand for staple *Grey Goods* this week, due to the abundant rainfall in the consuming districts, up-country buyers having operated a little more freely than before. Rates generally show no change worth mentioning from those of a week ago. Stocks are not heavy for the time of year. For *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has also been more enquiry than before, and rates are steady. Buyers of *Local* Goods have been acting more freely, and the season would appear to be opening. Some buyers have been negotiating for large lots; but nothing definite regarding these transactions is known. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods during the week have been 2,700 packages; those of *Local* Goods about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been passing during the week in *Imported Twist*, and the market has been quiet, but prices are unchanged. The demand in China for *Bombay Spinnings* has become much weaker for the past week, while Exchange has declined to Rs. 225. This has discouraged China buyers, who have more or less withdrawn from the bazaar; while sellers are more disposed to entertain offers for No. 20s; but none are forthcoming on last week's basis. The Sales of *Bombay Yarn* for the week are estimated at 4,000 bales, and the market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to 4¼	per lb.
„	... „ 8s	„ „	4⅜	„ 4⅜	„
„	... „ 10s	„ „	4½	„ 5¼	„
„	... „ 12s	„ „	4⅝	„ 5⅜	„
„	... „ 16s	„ „	5¼	„ 5⅝	„
„	... „ 20s	„ „	5⅝	„ 6½	„
„	... „ 24s	„ „	6¼	„ 6¼	„
„	... „ 30s	„ „	6½	„ 7	„
„	... „ 40s	„ „	8	„ 8¼	„

METALS.—There has been but a small demand for *Copper* during the past week, and prices have declined 4 annas per cwt. in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent at the basis of previous rates, at which the market is steady. *Iron* has been quiet in tone, with only a moderate business passing, and prices are unchanged.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—We have again had an exceedingly quiet week for this staple, no transactions whatever having been reported for export; while the Mills have been only small buyers when they have been in the market at all, their purchases for the week summing up less than 4,000 bales of Oomra descriptions, and a little Bengal. The tone of the market has been quiet, when not actually dull throughout, but previous prices have been quoted. The market closed quiet this evening, with rates the same as ruled a week ago.

The exceptionally heavy and continuous rain which has fallen at the Presidency extended to parts of the Mofussil; and the telegrams to hand on Monday morning from the Cotton-growing districts reported a general need of fine weather. The heaviest fall of rain since the middle of last week had been at Dhulia, Broach, and Bhownugger, where it had ranged from 4in. 79 cents. in the former district, to 4 inches in the latter; but though a break was wanted, the plants continued to flourish. In the Bengal circle the fall had been comparatively light; as it had been also in the Oomrawattee circle, excepting Dhulia, and also Nagpore, where it had been over three inches, and in that district, as well as at Oomrawattee, the crop was suffering; while the telegrams from Khangaum and Barsee reported that the plants were slightly damaged. At Julgaum the plants were in flower, but needed a spell of fine weather.

Meantime, although the fall of rain had not been heavy except at Veerumgaum in the Dhollera circle, where the plants were seriously damaged, and at Beawar, in the Bengal circle, where they had not suffered, the telegrams to hand to-day repeat the cry for fine weather from most of the districts.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	170—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	160—3d.
Do. Good	„	150—2 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„	176—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	„	171—3 3-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	„	185—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	177—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	„	170—3 5-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	177—3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	171—3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	„	180—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	„	175—3¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„	190—3 11-32d.
Westerns, Good	„	172—3 3-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales
For the week	2,930	4,470	4,721
From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept	1,605,728	1,797,286	1,879,922
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	...	1,909	3,017
From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept	847,547	974,634	1,369,264
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	493	944	529
From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept	139,584	110,900	57,353

WHEAT.—This market has been dull throughout the week in sympathy with advices of lower prices on the other side to hand by wire, and business has been upon a small scale, while prices have given way a little, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has fluctuated slightly, but is, on the whole, rather higher; as also are rates for *Rapeseed*. Our quotations this evening are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat „	7-3-0 „
„ „ Cawnpore „	6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 „
„ Red „ „	6-4-3 to Rs. 6-5-3 „

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	73,963	252,316	67,966
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th September	8,780,998	11,623,952	4,840,216
Linseed for the week	9,336	30,632	23,667
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th September	3,449,403	4,309,744	2,044,318
Rapeseed for the week	11,536	32,763	2,903
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th September	1,334,754	1,289,259	886,061
Gingellyseed for the week	1,417	1,310	633
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th September	859,291	971,515	683,853

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	...	82,592	45,590
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th September	3,098,914	10,196,698	3,864,508
Linseed for the week	...	8,999	39,487
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th September	3,284,408	3,960,048	1,752,126
Rapeseed for the week	...	13,898	20,510
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th September	1,047,678	1,161,587	671,351
Gingellyseed for the week	...	...	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th September	943,246	1,024,582	837,662

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	2	4 p.m.	9	20
Teheran	8	2	23 p.m.	..	37
Suez	8	2	55 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 8th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	50	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
„ Madras	...	8	...	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

PAGE.
1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.
2 HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.—LATE NEWS.
3-4 THE WEEK.
5 The Currency Question and the Proposition to Close the Mints Against the Free Coinage of Silver—The Black Mountain Expedition—The Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle—Russia on the Pamirs—Secretary to the Indian Polo Association.
6 MILITARY NEWS.
7 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Serious Deficits in the Commissariat—"Half-a-Dozen Pictures," by Rudyard Kipling.
8 Reviews—Shocking occurrence in Bombay—The Mail Departures—Heavy Floods Up-Country.
9 Effects of the Weather.
10-11 Extensive Theft of Currency Notes—The Worcester Ball—Poona Industrial Conference.
12 SPORTING NEWS: The Lord Harris Chalenge Cup.
13 Indian Crop Reports—Speculation in Government Paper —BENGAL.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Year Book of the Imperial Institute—The Pamir Question.
15 LEADING ARTICLE: The Government and the Bombay University.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: The Industrial Conference at Poona.
17-18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Story of Mohammedanism—Thaghi and Dacoity.
18 Bombay University Senate.
19-20 The Hyderabad Defamation Case—Home Remittances.
21 Municipal Standing Committee—The Loss of the Steamer Anglia.
22 Railway News—MADRAS.
23 Three Hours and a-quarter in Aden—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—FRONTIER NEWS.
23-24 ARMY ORDERS: General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bombay Army Orders—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazettes.
25 Bank Reports—Railway Traffic Returns—Shipping Intelligence.
26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT —FREIGHTS.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RAMCHUNDER—September 8, at his residence, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, Ramchunder Manadeo Hurdikar and Engineer, who formerly traded as Iron and Timber Merchant. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

RICKETTS—September 1, at Gorakhpur, the wife of E W Ricketts, Esq, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892.

AN analysis of the crop experiments in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1890-91 has been submitted to Government by Mr. E. L. Cappel, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The number of experiments was seventy-eight, including eleven different products, of which sugarcane, oilseeds, rice, wheat, cotton, the potato and maize were the principal. The experiences were pretty evenly divided between the northern, the central, and the southern divisions, those in the northern being the most numerous. The details of the principal essays in farming are given, and it may be hoped they will encourage landowners to go and do likewise. They show the valuable results which can be obtained by improved methods, and above all by the application of abundant manure and the selection of good seed. Mr. E. L. Cappel, when Assistant Collector in Poona, experimented on a crop of potatoes, which are the most important garden produce of the Khed Taluka. He brought to notice a form of potato disease, which is due to some peculiar species of fungus. The first indication of the approach of the pest is the wilting of the green top; the tuber when cut shows a dark ring. Crops lose in size and weight and many of the tubers rot in the ground, the others will not keep for any length of time. The disease, which is called *bangdi*, is rapidly extending, and Mr. Cappel predicts that it will destroy the potato crop in Poona and other districts in a few years. To avert this loss of a valuable and highly profitable esculent it would be well to import new seed from Europe and Canada. It would be also advisable to recommend the cultivators to sow the new seed in new soil, which has not grown weary of the potato. Mr. Cappel's experimental crop was not much affected by the disease, though the soil had grown potatoes for the four preceding years. It was, however, a good deep black soil, for a time watered from a well which partially failed owing to the deficient rainfall. Even under these unfavourable circumstances the soil grew 10,940lbs. of potatoes to the acre. The local estimate was that it was an eight-anna crop, an estimate that, if correct, would show that a full crop would give over twelve tons to the acre; which, as the director of agriculture observes, would be regarded in Europe as an extraordinary yield. He is inclined to think that the local cultivators underestimated the crop when they put it at eight annas. The assessment of the land is Rs. 5-4-2. In this experiment twenty-two cartloads of cowdung and refuse per acre were put into the ground before seed-time in November; the crop was ripe in the beginning of March and was lifted by the plough. The potato stalks were then ploughed in to manure the ground for the bajri crop, which always follows potatoes on this soil. The money value of the potatoes was Rs. 118-8 per acre; the [percentage of assessment being 4·43. As a crop of bajri is grown on the same land in the year, the proportion of percentage is of course reduced.

Mr. C. W. Hudson, the Assistant Collector, reports an experiment with sugarcane grown on rice land in Canara, of which the assessment is rupees four per acre. Thirty tons of manure per acre were applied—a moderate amount for sugarcane. The gross value of the yield was Rs. 442 per acre. The crop was planted in March, 1890, and took eleven months to mature. Irrigation was effected from a neighbouring stream. It is clearly more profitable to grow sugarcane on suitable rice land, than rice itself. Mr. Hudson only obtained 2,220lbs. per acre of hot weather rice, the average hot weather rice crop being from 2,000 to 2,400 pounds. In this latter experiment the field was leased to a cultivator who supplied the labour and half the seed, while the landlord supplied the bullocks for ploughing the manure and the other half of the seed. It is curious to note that the cost of one hundred and twenty cart-loads of manure was one rupee. It was spread by twelve men paid two annas each, in one day. The landlord's outlay was Rs. 7-8, while that of the cultivator was Rs. 10-1-6. The gross yield was Rs. 34-13-2, which, deducting cost, gave the landlord rather less than ten rupees and the cultivator seven rupees and five annas. The landlord had to pay the assessment on the field—two rupees eight annas—which reduced his profit to within three annas of that of the cultivator, who, with his family, supplied the labour. An appendix gives an interesting note on sugarcane cultivation in the Haveli Taluka, by Mr. J. W. Mollison, the Superintendent of Farms. The most suitable soil, a dark loam on a clay bottom, modified by an admixture of pebbles, is rented from the occupier at from twenty-five to forty rupees an acre, his assessment to Government being two rupees an acre. A canal affords regular irrigation—a matter of importance, as irregular irrigation spoils the cane, splitting it, and making it hollow. In the year which the crop takes to mature, the water is laid on forty-eight times—nearly once a week. A man at eight rupees a month can irrigate four acres in the year; the water rate is Rs. 50 an acre, so that the cost of irrigation is Rs. 74. The crop is generally planted in February and March. The cost of manure is far heavier than in Canara, sometimes amounting to Rs. 300 an acre. Eighty to one hundred cart-loads of poudrette or farmyard manure, or distillery refuse—which gives a yield equal to that from poudrette, but the quality of the sugar juice is inferior—is a common dressing for an acre; it costs from two hundred and fifty rupees to three hundred, but pays well. A second dressing of three tons of castor cake, costing Rs. 75 in Poona, is applied in June or July. In the experiment an acre of ripe cane weighed about forty-five tons. The harvesting and the boiling is done by contract, professional sugar boilers undertaking the whole work. They are supplied with machinery, fuel, and, oil—the crushed cane being used generally for fuel. The value of the crop is Rs. 693, the total cost, including rent and assessment and interest on capital Rs. 575, giving a profit of Rs. 117 per acre. Mr. Mollison considers the rent charged enormously high, especially as in some years it is necessary to intermit cane to get rid of weeds by growing san. The professional sugar boilers make a great mystery of their craft. The pans are six and a-half feet in diameter, and seven inches deep; about seven hundredweight of the expressed juice as it comes from the mill makes one "charge." It takes two hours and twenty minutes to boil down to the point of crystallisation, when it is removed, and next day gradually hardens in a coarse cloth, lining a cylindrical hole in the ground, when it becomes a sugar loaf weighing a hundred and forty pounds. It is a question whether this culture could not be largely developed. Cane sugar is now being run very close in the bazaars by beet-root sugar imported from Germany. But with a profit of over a hundred rupees per acre, after paying an exorbitant rent, and submitting to the exactions of the professional boilers, the industry has a good deal of margin with which to encounter foreign competition.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S first report as Post-master-General—which was also his last—has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. He had a very good account to render of his stewardship since September last. On the 1st June he was able to realise the intention of his predecessor to introduce into the United Kingdom a practice long established in India—that of redirecting letters without charging second postage. There has also been a re-classification of book-post matter, which permits circulars, invoices, and other documents to be sent through the post office at reduced rates. The objections of some Governments having been overcome, all letters addressed to any part of the world, outside the United Kingdom, go for two pence half-penny for the half ounce. Mr. Henniker Heaton will read with indignation the late Post-Master-General's statement that great importance is to be attached to the maintenance of the principle of uniformity, and that in dealing with further questions as to reductions of postage, it is desirable to proceed *pari passu* with the postal administrations of other countries, including the British Colonies. There is no encouragement here for the apostle of the Ocean Penny Postage. Sir James, however, speaks with cordial satisfaction of the adhesion of the Australasian Colonies to the Postal Union. With the exception of Cape Colony, British Bechuanaland, and St. Helena no important part of the British Empire is outside the Postal Union. The personnel of the Post Office is continually growing; it is now little under seventy thousand, upwards of four thousand having been added during the year. Some ten thousand women are employed in the chief offices of the three capitals, and as counter-women and telegraphists throughout the country. These are irrespective of fifty-seven thousand persons who are "more or less" employed in Post Office work, sixteen thousand of whom are women. Sir James introduced the system of reserving a considerable proportion of appointments for retired soldiers and reservists, and a large number have been already filled in that way. Critics point out that the mobilisation of the reserve will under this system disorganise the Post Office, but the inconvenience experienced in the United Kingdom from that cause cannot approach in magnitude the results of mobilisation on the Continent, where every valid adult must join the colours when war is declared. Of the experiences of the year not the least remarkable was the safe transmission of a live mouse in an Indian mail-bag from Bombay to St. Martins Le Grand. The mail-bag was sealed before departure, and not opened until its arrival in London some three weeks subsequently, when a specimen of the Indian mouse was discovered alive and unhurt, and bearing no indication of suffering from want of food. Sir James Fergusson is not given to imagining evil, and so he does not suggest that this most magnanimous mouse lived on letters during its three weeks' journey. The case is, after all, scarcely more remarkable than that of the two hundred pound Bank of England notes, which a lady in Leamington, enclosed in a letter without an address or clue to the sender, and which were, nevertheless, duly returned to her unharmed. In her gratitude to the Post Office the Leamington lady, who must have been a real lady, gave £20 to the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund. It must be allowed that some of the Post Office officials possess something akin to Mr. Cumberland's faculty of thought-reading. How else can be explained the mystery of the delivery to its right address of a letter found in Dumbarton bearing this superscription: "To the Manager of the public House with Walker's Sign up Corner of the Fair grounds and the stables are at the back of the house, and last Christmas Mr. Danes' Switchback stood close to the house, Wolverhampton?" The report says with business-like brevity:—"The letter was delivered to the person for whom it was intended." Fate and the Post Office would have it so.

THE Bombay Anthropological Society has just issued a new number of its journal, which contains the annual report and balance-sheet, as well as the text of the last four papers which have been read at its meetings. The Anthropological Society is affiliated with the Bombay Natural History Society, and, considering that the proper study of mankind is man, it might be supposed that its roll of membership would be as long, if not longer, than that of the Society whose study is birds and beasts and fishes. But such unfortunately is not the case, and, though the deliberations of the Society are interesting and instructive, there are few who from them reap any benefit. The total membership is three less than two hundred, a slight decrease on the year. But the members held ten successful meetings, at which thirteen papers dealing with a wide variety of subjects were discussed. The Society, though slowly, is getting together a small museum, the nucleus of which is to be found in the lecture-room of the Natural History Society's premises. The Society is altogether on the right course, and if it could but bring its claims before the public it might flourish and receive the additions to its funds, which are necessary to enable it to carry on its operations to the extent its most prominent members would like. Whenever the Natural History Society finds a number of its members leaving the country, it issues a whip and new members are enrolled by the dozen. The Anthropological Society has a mission, and we are persuaded their number might be increased, and the sphere of usefulness of the Society increased.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been granted furlough, on medical certificate, for twelve months.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

MR. C. V. BROWN, I. C. S., will do duty as Assistant Collector, Thana.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

MR. W. H. LUCAS, I.C.S., will act as Deputy Commissioner and District Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, *vice* Mr. G. M. Urquhart, I.C.S., deceased, during the absence of Mr. H. C. Mules.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. W. STEVENSON, Superintendent of Mahableshwar, in the District of Satara, will exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police.

MR. H. POGSON, on being relieved by Mr. Souter, will act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Bandikui.

IT is notified that the Fourth Sessions of 1892 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, commencing to-morrow.

MR. J. V. COOKE, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, will act as District Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District, relieving Mr. J. B. D. Adams, appointed as District Superintendent of Police, in the Dharwar District.

THERE will be at least one sorrowful heart left behind when the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment goes abroad in the winter, says the *Globe*. In the ranks of the Battalion there is a soldier who has followed the colours for 40 years. He was born in the regiment, and has never left it for a single day. It has always been his expressed wish and hope that he might end his days in the old corps; but the fates seem to have ordered otherwise.

MR. DONALD, Political Officer, reached Jandoula from Dera Ismail Khan with fifty cavalry on August 30th, and met with a most friendly reception from the Bitanis and Mahsud Waziris. The remainder of the force under Colonel Cuninghame arrived on the following day. The B'tanis in particular are overjoyed at the appearance among them of our troops, in the belief that it will put an end to all Afghan interference.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 6 was 554, giving a death-rate of 32·90 per annum per thousand as against 33·47, the corresponding period of last year, and 29·68 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 154 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 29, bowels; 1, measles; 2, cholera; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 96, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 34, still-born; 60, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 28; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 7; Hindu of other caste, 255; Hindu outcaste, 60; Musalman, 127; Parsee, 35; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 3; European, 8; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 307 as against 306, the corresponding period of last year, and 321 the average over the past five years.

THE *Madras Times* regret to report the death on Tuesday, at his residence, Triplicane, of Abdul Shukkur, Turkish Consul, eldest son of the late Hajee Badsha Saib, and senior partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Hajee Batcha Saib and Co., on the Beach. The deceased had been for some time ailing from a complication of disorders, which terminated in diabetes, which eventually proved fatal. The deceased was a highly respected and devout Mahomedan and was well known for his charity and hospitality. His remains were interred at the Triplican Mahomedan Cemetery, after *Namaz* had been said at the Mosque at 10 p.m. last night. A large and representative gathering of Mahomedans was present.

DR. P. WERNER, Physician to the German Hospital at St. Petersburg, has treated with the greatest success, so says *Merck's Bulletin*, 130 cases of typhoid fever by using a 1 per cent. solution of chloroform (*La Sem. Med.*). In pursuing this form of treat

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Parnellites have issued a manifesto, in which harge the Anti-Parnellites with yielding their ndence, and urge the formation of an inde- nt party and the prompt re-organisation of the nal League.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

e Corporation of Wigan have signified their tion of conferring the Freedom of the City on ustice Scott, who is a native of that town, in gnition of his services in Egypt.

STATEMENT BY THE "FIGARO."

PARIS, SEPT. 8.

he *Figaro* states that at a recent interview, Aix les Bains, between M. Ribot and M. de cinet with M de Giers and Baron Mohrenheim, Egyptian question was discussed, and a common of Franco-Russian action in Egypt agreed .

MASSACRE IN CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

he *Times* publishes a telegram from Shanghai ing that three European missionaries and some ive Christians at Shensi have been killed and r bodies mutilated.

THE CHOLERA.

atest advices state that the cholera has ceased Teheran.

A COOLY CORPS FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

A cooly corps of about 500 men will probably be ertained in India, and sent over to Burma, in the ly part of the ensuing cold season for transport k with the winter columns.

NEW BARRACKS AND HUTS IN THE CHIN HILLS.

Sanction has been accorded to the immediate con- uction of huts and barrack accommodation in the in Hills, at the following stations :—Tiddim, 400 n ; Fort White, 100 men ; Falam, 400 men ; and ka, 200 men.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

Major Cole, 3rd Dragoon Guards, died on Wednes- morning, from cholera, at Murree.

REVISED DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT.

An Army Circular will shortly be published noti- ng the revised distribution of Regimental and ot Transport for all India.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

This annual event commenced to-day in fencing ch foils (open to Officers only) four competed - ptain Carthew-Yorstoun, Poona Horse ; Lieu- nant Baldwin, Royal Artillery ; Lieutenant Britten, th Bombay Infantry ; and Lieutenant Tullock, yal Artillery. It was won by Captain Car- w-Yorstoun. Sword *vs.* Lance for Native Officers won by Ressaldar Munawar Khan, Poona rse. Sword Dismounted *vs.* Bayonet was won by geant Staff Instructor Murphy, Central Gymna- m. Pole Jumping was won by Volunteer Ram, ona Volunteers. Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet was won by vate Nunda Sing, 23rd Bombay Rifles. The Tug- War for Native Army only, for which two teams tered, was won by 13th Bombay Infantry.

"LORD HARRIS" FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The first match in the semi-final ties of the Harris" Football Tournament was played off tween the first teams of the Worcester and the ng's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and was won the Worcester by one gaol to *nil*.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The second Industrial Conference came to a close to- y. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind nade resolved : That in respect of the mining in- stry, no question of protective duties be involved, d the State may legitimately undertake to give rect and indirect encouragement to all properly- ganised efforts to develope the mineral resources the country, seeing that it claims to be the sole wner of all waste lands, mines, quarries, forest reas, and that while fully recognising the fact that e Government of India has accepted this principle its own guidance, and has done a great deal to lp the pioneer efforts, yet the Conference sees no ason to apprehend that a small scope of these efforts d oscilliation of the policy shown from time to me have greatly contributed to the failure finan- ally of many of these attempts. The Conference ordingly recommends that the time has now come inaugurating the change of policy (1) by re liberal concessions in regard to free land, ng-term lease, and licenses covering large eas ; (2) in case of iron ores when no coal posits are at hand, free concessions to re- rved forest areas under certain restrictions to event denudation ; (3), by financial help by way subsidies or guarantees on minimum interest on e plan of sharing in profits followed in re- ct of great railway companies, and power to se money on favourable conditions on the security concessions and large capital invested ; and (4), ally, by assuring the custom for manufactured duce at most favourable English rates in India. t oscillations shown in this connection will be t prevented by the creation of a separate portfolio commerce and manufactures with a free d to work up the existing resources, with advice and help of Government and private panies and the skill and knowledges of experts. Namjoshi proposed that endeavours should be de to establish agencies under native control as ng the most effective means of creating enterprise acquainting the native merchants with the dern methods of distribution. The Conference nked the Government of India for the con- eration they have shown to the prayer of the ference conveyed in the third resolution passed year, and appointed a Committee to adopt measures as might be necessary to start at least of the industries pointed to in the Government ndia's letter. The Conference also re-affirmed its lutions of last year, and authorized the president ubmit a fresh representation to the Government subject of an industrial survey of the presi- pointing out that such a survey is a great y to enable the people to perform their part of y involved in introducing an organized system of ical education, and in reviving the industries province with a view to encourage the diver- f occupations against the agricultural classes. finally resolved that the third Conference be at Poona on the first Monday in September, Afterwards he thanked those who assisted Mr. Ranade proposed a vote of thanks to the dent, and also to the Managing Committee of ssociation. The president made a few remarks. Conference closed at night.

Gostling was entertained by the members of arvajanik Sabha at a *pan-supari* entertain-

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

The Amir's answer to the Government of India's second letter is expected to arrive about the 14th instant, though it may arrive a few days earlier. Nothing is known yet about his intentions, though Peshawar rumours state that he may come to Jellalabad.

THE SUBJECTION OF THE UZBEGS.

Latest reports from Herat, via Meshed, state that the Uzbegs about Maimena are being rapidly brought under control.

THE STATE OF AFGHAN TURKISTAN.

The outlook is far more peaceful in Afghan Turkistan, though sporadic outbreaks against the Amir's authority continue.

TROOPS FOR THE KURRUM VALLEY.

The 1st Punjab Infantry, at Kohat, has been substituted for the 3rd Sikhs under orders for the Kurram Valley.

THE KAJURI KACH FORCE.

The concentration of the Kajuri Kach force will probably be completed about the 28th if the commissariat transport arrangements are completed by that date.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Officers under orders for the Black Mountain Expedition are being recalled to their regiments as Hashim Ali has written a letter, submissive in tone, yet containing requests which cannot be complied with. He has been told that the literal terms offered by Government is still open to him, failing his acceptance of the terms the troops will march upon Baio on the date fixed, October 1st.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSIONS.

A telegraph line has been ordered to be laid from Haripur to Darband, where the concentration of Sir William Lockhart's forces takes place.

A field telegraph will be laid from Kohat to Thall on the Kurram border.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

The 31st Bengal Infantry will, on arrival at Kohat, proceed to the Samana Range for garrison duty, relieving the 2nd Punjab Infantry, which will remain in Miranzai, until it moves in to the Kurram Valley.

FAILURES OF FIRMS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

To-day, Messrs. Hague and Co., carrying on business as wine merchants, obtained leave to file aa schedule in the insolvency Court. Rumours are float respecting several mercantile houses ; and it is expected that more firms will close shortly.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The South Wales Borderers played the Medical College Football Club this evening ; and after a fast game, witnessed by a large crowd, they won by four goals and one try to *nil*. They meet the Buffs next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 8.

The s. s. Malacca arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 8.

The s. s. Thibet arrived here yesterday.

COLOMBO, AUG. 8.

The French mail steamer Saghalien, from Aden, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	38⅛

THE ANANT CHARITABLE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence, published in your issue of the 19th July last, under the heading of "The Anant Imperial Charitable Fund," and signed "K. Anantraoji," I beg to request you to publish for the information of the public that I have no connection whatever with the Anant Imperial Charitable Fund, and that "M. B. Kolasker and Co." are not and never were the bankers of the Fund.

I may also state that I do not carry on my business, under the style of "M. B. Kolasker and Co.," and the mistake is due to your correspondent having used my name without my previous sanction or consent.—Yours, &c.,

MANGESH B. KOLASKER.

2, Church Gate Street.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi' Gibraltar and Aden with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Miss Dun	Mr and Mrs Kirkup
Col La Touche	Mr and Mrs Harwood
Mr Forrest	Mrs Forbes and infant
Mrs Bandry and infant	Mr and Mrs H Godwin Austen
Mr and Mrs C H Riches and two infants	Rev A and Mrs Lorimer
Mr J R Morgan	Mrs Livermore
Mr and Miss Attenborough	Mrs Moffat
Mr and Mrs Malcolm and infant	3 Misses Moffat
Mr Tagg	Lt C E Forestier Walker
Mr and Mrs Griffiths	Lt C Conningham
Mrs Dickie	Mr S Fletcher
Mr Wood	Dr McElvoy
	Miss E Richardson

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs C P Hill and child	Captain D Haig
Miss Jamoson	Miss Abrams
Hon'ble Mr Justice Rampini	Mr H Sinclair
Mr Bryson	Mr S R Batchelor
Mr and Mrs H A J Walsh and infant	Mr Cama
Mrs S Attenborough	Sir Comer Petheram
Mr Lala Sant Ram	Mr H C Eggar
Mr Bakshi Gopal Chand	Hon Mr Justice Norris
Captain J C A Austice	Mr Wynschenk
Mr and Miss Bell	Mr Schutte
Mr J P Seth	Mr Syed Nussiruddin Ahmod
	Mr R Pranas
	Mr Maclean

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Major Garstin

FOR ADEN.

Mr H J Thomas	Mr A Shilvock

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensic and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

SHIKAR STORIES AND EXPERIENCES.

A CORRESPONDENT, who subscribes himself "Felix," writes :—I thought that after very many years' acquaintance with the Bheels I had got to the bottom of them, but it was not till 1892 that I discovered they possessed a deep sense of humour, which displayed itself on occasions when their usual shyness was absent—some of their traditions caused me much merriment, and whilst I remember them, I will put them down for the public eye. I killed a tigress with a broken tail, and was much exercised as to how the mishap had occurred ; so I made inquiry from a Nehal, who solemnly said : "On moonlight nights, sahib, the tiger moves in fear and trembling; sometimes as he looks behind him he sees the shadow of his own tail, and then the tail itself, and he jumps round at the imaginary foe, and seizes his own tail, very often, to its detriment." I argued with them that the tiger's action would move the tail round too, but it was no use. They simply replied : "The tiger is a great deal sharper and quicker than his tail." On another occasion I trapped a porcupine—at least the Bheels did—and I asked them of what use the hollow quills on a porcupine's tail could be. They replied : "The porcupine sits in water until the tubes are full, and the young ones drink therefrom." Now it is a very odd thing that the said quills when filled with water, and although turned upside down, will not let the water out. On another day I wounded a Neilgai bull severely, and saw what I thought was a jackal racing by its side. I thought this curious, but presumed that the jackal smelt blood and early meat. The Bheels however, grew very solemn and said : "That is no jackal but a bhut (ghost), who runs with a leaf in its mouth to plaster and stanch the Neilgai's wound. All Neilgais have "bhuts," as they are sacred animals."

Another tradition Bheels have is that bears dread goats, and will not stay in a country where goats graze. I believe this from experience. I have forgotten half the drolleries of these people, who, amongst other peculiarities, will not touch a dead, wild, or tame cat, or squirrel, nor will they kill the same. They are regarded in the light of household gods, or privileged denizens of the house and roof. Whilst on the subject of game, I beg to point out that an erroneous impression prevails that tigers do not look up. I for many years shared in this popular error, but I have been undeceived. I was hunting a well-hunted tiger this year, one of the cunning type, who leaves the kill at daybreak, and who had treated five of my buffaloes in this way ; at last, on a frightfully hot day in April, he killed, and I knew that no water was to be found within miles of the kill. I got up into a tree and watched the tiger coming up the nullah. He looked up and examined every tree right and left of the ravine in the most deliberate manner, which caused me to fire at him long before I had originally intended doing so. I fortunately killed him. He was a very old animal, and well known to many a sportsman who reads this.

AN ASPERSION ON CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of August 16, 1892, on re-examination as a witness in the case of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Mr. Neill is reported to have said that he had made complaint to the Collector of Customs involving the integrity of certain officials, and as a result one of the officers was asked to retire before his time.

As head of the customs establishment in Bombay I wrote to Mr. Neill inquiring to whom the statement, that an officer had been asked to retire before his time, referred. In reply Mr. Neill's solicitors decline to give the information asked for. I have, therefore, to remark that the statement that any Customs Officer has been asked to retire before his time is a false statement And further that in the inquiry referred to none of the information supplied by Mr. Neill, either written, or oral, proved worthy of credit.—Yours, &c.,

J. M. CAMPBELL.
Collector of Customs.

Customs House, Sept. 8.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE PAMIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am reluctant to take up any more of your space on the subject of Russia's recent proceedings on the North-East Frontier, especially as I find that "R." has not in his mind the geographical facts on which I base my argument. He is under a total misapprehension in supposing that I alluded to the Sirikol or Victoria Lake when I wrote of Sirikol being conterminous with Wakhan, nor did I allege that the Chinese had planted their flag on the shores of that lake. Were they to do so it would certainly be a very extraordinary proceeding, because it is far to the westward of their territories. "R." appears to be confounding the Sirikol or Victoria Lake with the district or province of that name, and which, as I stated, is under Chinese rule.

Mr. Dalgleish spells the name of the province in the same way as the name of the lake referred to is spelt. Others spell it "Sarikol," and in the despatches of Government it will be found spelt Sarik-Kul, which doubtless is the correct spelling. Tash Kurgan and the "Fort of Sirikol" are synonymous. A correct apprehension of the geographical limits of Wakhan is really necessary in discussing this question.

There is no ground for the suggestion that there is a "No Man's Land" between Wakhan and Chinese Sirikol, where the Russians could drive a wedge. A great deal of confusion has been introduced by the unwarranted use of the term "Pamirs," as the designation of the country not included within Afghan and Chinese territory, and left to be appropriated by Russia if she chose to take it. If "R." will refer to Sir Henry Rawlinson's "England and Russia in the East," 2nd Edition, Chap. VI., he will find the subject very fully dealt with.—Yours, &c.,

"C. C."

Sept. 8.

MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About ten days ago I read with considerable interest an article in your paper on the weak points of the Dufferin scheme, and since then some weighty reflections have occurred to me in the subordination of the women doctors connected with the scheme to us, men doctors.

It is, to tell you the honest truth, a matter of moonshine to me, whether the Dufferin scheme succeeds or not. I foolishly thought that when I got one of their hospitals under my wing I had both my hind legs on the ladder to promotion. Some men, you understand, get promotion through fiddling and theatrical playing, others through singing and dancing, or even foot-ball playing or golfing; latterly, not a few have risen far up in the blue, hanging on to the tail of this last of the Indian hobbies. Why should not I ? When I got my thumb in this pie I fairly chuckled with delight, thinking that in a year or two I should be a Deputy-Surgeon General and a C.I.E., with expectations. I have done my very level best to bring the hospital and its accomplished lady doctor into full accord with our service, *i.e.*, under the thumb of the P. M. O. I have even sacrified my own personal feeling, for by nature I have a tender regard for all women.

To make a long story short, my zeal in the direction of reducing this scheme to the dead level of our own service by winding it round and round with red-tape has fairly carried me away. And yet, would you believe it, Mr. Editor, I have been deliberately passed over for promotion, where without even my special Dufferin qualifications, I had every right to expect advancement. From one point of view, Mr. Editor, this scheme is a delusion and a snare. I am, notwithstanding all my supervision—which the lady doctor seems to think an interference—as far as ever from the goal of my ambition.

Can you, dear Mr. Editor, suggest any new scheme of promotion ? I can sing a good song, comic or sentimental ; can take the floor with the best of the so-called dandies ; do a little in the acting line, play six instruments ; am a good shot ; and am A1 on the back of a horse ; and have been informed several times by the female sex that they have a high opinion of my professional abilities. Would it be any use if I took to nursing, as I believe it has paid in some cases ?—Yours, &c.,

ANXIOUS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the present month was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. There were also present :—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigadier-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. A. Dominick de Monte, Messrs. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Khothare, Navroji J. Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

At the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner the recommendation made by the Standing Committee to sanction Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of testing the several experiments suggested by the Municipal Engineer and other witnesses who had been recently examined before the House-Connections Committee was brought forward as an urgent matter.

Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed that the preliminary report of the House-Connections Committee be approved and adopted, and that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of carrying out experiments in respect of house-connections, as suggested by the several witnesses examined by the House-Connections Committee. In support of his proposition Mr. Mehta said that it clearly appeared from the report of the Sub-Committee circulated among the members of the Corporation that the system of house-connections was unfortunately not an elastic system, that was to say, it was not adopted to the different classes of buildings and houses. The evidence recorded by the Committee clearly showed that the system of house-connections was ill adopted to small houses and chawls, in which people addicted to certain habits generally lived, and such buildings, therefore, ought to have been differently treated. The report showed what the different schemes proposed to be experimented upon were. It seemed to him that in order to arrive at right, sound, and practical conclusions in the matter of house-connections, the various schemes ought to be given a fair trial. He was glad to observe that the Standing Committee had ultimately passed a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of experimenting upon the various schemes. The Municipal Commissioner would not spend the whole amount unless it was absolutely necessary. The sum was by no means a large one, considering the importance of the question which involved the life and death of the citizens of Bombay. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the proposition, said that he was referred to at the meeting of the Standing Committee as an individual utterly destitute of common-sense, who desired to squander Municipal money. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabraji : Nobody said so.

Dr. Blaney : I only infer that.

Mr. Kabraji : Oh, oh.

Dr. Blaney said he was entitled to draw his own inference from the discussion which took place on the question of house-connections at the Standing Committee. Having explained the circumstances under which Mr. Smith, the Municipal Engineer, estimated in the absence of facts the cost of the various experiments at Rs. 4,000, Dr. Blaney proceeded to say that if the several recommendations and experiments were to be carried out they must be carried out in all honesty and faithfulness. These were great, necessary, and useful experiments, which would probably enable the Municipal authorities of Bombay to set an example in the case of house-connections in the whole of India, and which would be useful throughout the whole country. (Hear, hear.) The sanitary system of sewerage was either a killing or a health-giving system and every possible precaution ought therefore to be taken before they arrived at any conclusion in the matter. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Chairman of the Standing Committee, informed the Corporation that many members of the Committee were willing to recommend even a larger grant for the purpose of carrying out the different experiments, which were calculated in the end to improve the health and reducing the death-rate of Bombay.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks wished to say in fairness to Mr. Smith that he was not under the impression that the experiments were to be carried out to that extent which was afterwards resolved upon, and that was the reason why that officer estimated at first the cost at a smaller sum. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Katrak was in favour of the grant for Rs. 10,000.

Dr. Viegas said that the sum of Rs. 10,000 had been arrived at without any plans or estimates being submitted either to the Standing or the Sanitation Committee. If he understood it aright, the duty of the Standing Committee was to carefully scrutinize the financial aspects of every question that was brought before them. The Legislature has thrown the whole burden of that on the Standing Committee.

Dr. Blaney : No, no ; not on the Corporation. You are mistaken. (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas : I am still of the same opinion. (Laughter.) Proceeding, he submitted, that the Corporation would be slow to sanction any amount unless they had definite plans and estimates of the different schemes placed before them.

Mr. R. M. Sayani agreed with Dr. Viegas in his views about the duty of the Standing Committee in matters of finance ; but he was of opinion that this being a special case, and there being sufficient facts placed before them as to the desirability and necessity of trying the various schemes, that the grant recommended by the Standing Committee should be unanimously sanctioned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kabraji by way of an explanation to what had fallen from Dr. Blaney, said that what he said at the meeting of the Standing Committee was that Dr. Blaney in his exuberant enthusiasm suggested that Rs. 10,000 should be asked for from the Corporation to cover the costs of the various schemes. He made use of the expression "exuberant enthusiasm" in a complimentary sense.

Dr. Blaney : I accept Mr. Kabrajee's explanation. (Laughter.)

Mr. Abdula Kur was in favour of sanctioning the recommendation of the Standing Committee, because the expenditure of such a small sum as Rs. 10,000 would be the means, according to the Health Officer, of saving in the end ten or fifteen lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Mehta, in replying on the debate, observed that there were occasions when they could very well do away with plans and estimates, and this was certainly an occasion when the Corporation, contrary to the homily preached by Dr. Viegas—(laughter)—would unanimously sanction the grant.

Mr. Mehta's proposition was on a division carried *nem con.*

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS TO BE OPENED WITHOUT CEREMONY.

The Corporation considered letter No. 11,409, dated 23rd August, 1892, from the Commissioner, enquiring whether the Corporation desire that the new Municipal Buildings should be opened with any ceremonial, and stating that, if so, it is advisable that their wishes be intimated to him at an early date, and that the Standing Committee should be asked to assign a suitable grant for the purpose.

Principal Oxenham moved a motion, in accordance with the letter, and remarked that he presumed that would be the only practical course to adopt. It was impossible to say on the spur of the moment whether there should be any ceremonial or not, and of what nature it should be. If there is a ceremonial it must involve expenditure and the resolution he proposed, he considered, was the only right one.

Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas seconded the motion.

Mr. Wacha : I think the more we do away with these two penny half-penny shows the better. (Laughter.) I don't think there is any need for any display, and the quieter we go into the new building and do our business in an earnest manner the better. I am strongly opposed to throwing money away on such gew-gaws. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nanu Kothare moved as an amendment: "That the Corporation do not desire that the new Municipal Buildings should be opened with any ceremonial." Such vast buildings as the High Court were opened without any ceremonial, and he did not think they should spend money on such shows.

Mr. Wacha : Let us spend it on house-connection trials.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks said he did not think their experience in the past in the matter of ceremonials was a happy one, and he suggested that the Corporation should accept the earnest advice of Mr. Wacha and go about their business in the new building quietly.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was of the same opinion. He believed that even the largest building in Bombay, the Victoria Terminus, was opened without any ceremony. They had already spent Rs. 12,000 on the laying of the foundation stone.

Dr. Blaney said it was not usual for them to consider the view of the rate-payer much, but on this occasion it was desirable they should consider the general body of the rate-payers. They would say that fifteen lakhs had gone over a building and more money was being spent over a ceremonial. The Corporation had considered it necessary to build a palace for its clerks whilst the public were sent to Dobie Talao, a theatre, or anywhere to hold their public meetings. The public required a Town Hall, and the Corporation had absolutely disregarded the wants of the rate-payers. They should certainly go to the new building quietly and they might if possible, on a future occasion, drop a hint that a public hall was desirable out of private funds, and that at present with the great Tansa loan hanging over them it is impossible for the Corporation to take up the matter.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee thought that an occasion like the opening of the new Municipal Buildings, when a new departure was being made in Municipal Government, it would be fitting to have some ceremony which need cost very little. The Governor might be invited and a little speech-making indulged in. (Laughter.) The representatives of the people were going to the People's palace.

Mr. Wacha : Utter rot.

Dr. Mody considered it would be the only opportunity for the people to see the building.

Dr. Bhalchandra did not consider the new offices were a people's palace. If there had been a large public hall in connection with it, it might have been. It certainly could not be looked upon as a house for the people.

Mr. Wacha : A blackmailing house.

Mr. Bhalchandra also considered the electric light and the hydraulic lift would never be of any use.

Dr. Katrak would be willing to support Mr. Kabrajee's suggestion if it would not cost any money.

Mr. Sayani considered it would not be right to spend any more money over ceremonials, considering what was expended when Lord Ripon laid the foundation-stone.

Mr. Roughton supported the amendment, because no time had been fixed for any ceremonial. The proper time to see the architectural beauty of the building was before it was occupied. That would be done by the clerks before the principal feature of the building and the dome was completed, and if it was proposed to have the ceremony after it was completed, then it would seriously interfere with work.

Mr. Oxenham, in reply, considered the discussion premature. All that was proposed to be done was to place the matter in the hands of the Standing Committee, and the resolution committed the Corporation to nothing. It would seem that the building was commenced with a big *tamasha*, a great display, and firing of canon, and now it was proposed to creep in like a mouse. He considered the proper course was to send the matter to the Standing Committee, and when they made a suggestion then would be the time for Mr. Wacha and other advocates of economy without reference to efficiency—(laughter)—to discuss the matter.

The amendment was then put and carried by 26 votes to 11.

A GENEROUS GIFT TO THE CITY.

The Corporation considered letter No. 10440, dated 11th August, 1892, from the Commissioner, asking sanction (1) to the construction, by Mr. Buttonsey Muljee, of a memorial fountain at the junction of Mint and Frere Roads, on the site shown on tracing submitted therewith, and (2) to the free supply of water to the fountain, under the terms of Section 269 of the Municipal Act, subject to the condition that the fountain, when completed, be handed over to the Municipality, to vest absolutely in the Corporation for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the City.

On the motion of Mr. Katrak, seconded by Mr. Muljee B. Bharbhaya, the necessary sanction was given. The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday next.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. C. M. CRAWFORD, Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles, has been granted leave for one year.

MAJOR A. B. MEIN, Indian Staff Corps, Capt. R. I. Scallon, D. S. O., Indian Staff Corps, Surgeon-Capt. G. E. Fooks, Indian Medical Service, and Capt. J. W. Gordon, Indian Staff Corps, have been permitted to return to duty.

SURGEON-LIEUT-COL. J. DAVIDSON, Indian Medical Service, has been granted three months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUT. B. P. S. BROOKE, Indian Staff Corps, has has been granted two months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUT. N. A. H. BUDD, 12th Bombay N. I., has been granted one year's leave.

SURGON-COL. W. E. CATES, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to retire from the service.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. F. SARGENT, I. M. S., 3rd Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, has had his services placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

LIEUT. A. C. J. CAMPBELL, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

CAPTAIN C. A. ANDERSON, Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Poona Circle, is proceeding on 9 months' leave to England on priate affairs. Captain S. W. Lane, of the 43rd Field Battery, R. A., Barrackpore, has been selected to officiate as Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, during Captain Anderson's absence.

THE Rest Camp at Poona will be opened on 22nd September for the reception of troops passing through Poona for the season of 1892-23.

LIEUTENANT R. A. LYONS, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, is appointed Superintendent of the Rest Camp.

LIEUTENANT G. S. CARTWRIGHT, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bombay to the Rawalpindi Command.

LIEUTENANT H. CONINGHAM, Royal Artillery, proceeds Home on appointment as Lieutenant of the Cadet Company at the Royal Military Academy.

MAJOR J. H. S. CRAIGIE, Highland Light Infantry ; Lieutenant R. M. Barff, 45th Sikhs ; and Lieutenant H. D. Harvest, Leinster Regiment, have been granted leave of absence to England on private affairs for 6, 3 and 9 months, respectively. Major L. J. Browne, 18th Bengal Infantry, is granted 4 months' leave to Simla on medical certificate.

Two Lady Nurses have been allotted to the Bareilly Station Hospital, one being withdrawn from Allahabad, and one from Mhow.

A GRATUITY of one year's pay has been awarded to Subedar Major Kulpati Gurung, Sirdar Bahadur, of the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, who was wounded in action at Bapam, during the Manipur Expedition.

THE following sea programme has been approved for the movements of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and 11th Hussars between India and Natal. The 3rd Dragoon Guards will leave Rawalpindi for Bombay on the 3rd September by rail, *via* Deolali, leaving their horses, equipment, Camp equipment, and Native establishment at Rawalpiadi for the 11th Hussars, and will arrive at Bombay on the 5th October, and embark on the I. M. S. Clive on the 6th October for conveyance to Natal, arriving there on the 21st idem.

THE 11th Hussars will embark at Natal on the Clive, on the 22nd October for conveyance to Karachi. There the Corps will disembark, and will be railed in two divisions, leaving Karachi on the 17th and 18th November for Rawalpindi, where the Hussars are timed to arrive on the 23rd November, where they will take over the horses, equipment, establishments, &c., left by the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and will afterwards March to Sialkote.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant M. A. C. Crowe to be Subaltern. No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant C. G. Stewart, to be Subaltern ; and Lieutenant E. P. England to officiate as Subaltern, during the absence of the former with No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery. No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant L. W. P. East to be Artillery Officer with the guns attached to the Native Infantry Regiments in Assam. 17th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon-Captain D. G. Marshall, to medical charge of Regiment ; and Surgeon Captain C. C. Cassidy to officiating medical charge, vice Marshall. 10th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain K. Prasad to Medical charge of Regiment. 12th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant A. S. H. Teed, Liverpool Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 19th Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Griffiths, to medical charge of Regiment. 39th Garhwalis. —Surgeon-Captain J. S. S. Lumsden to officiating medical charge of Regiment.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

10 p.m.	78·8

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 8.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·5

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY.

MR. WACHA ON THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

AT the third sitting of the Industrial Conference on Wednesday Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha read the following paper :—

Gentlemen,—Before I proceed with the perusal of my paper I cannot refrain from observing how all interested in Indian cotton indutry are indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. Beauford for the care aad trouble he has taken in contributing that most elaborate and valuable statistical retrospect on the subject in the July number of the *Industrial Quarterly Review*. Every Indian should read, mark, anfl inwardly digest that paper. With this preliminary observation I now proceed with my own paper, which is in a way a pendent to Mr. Beaufort's. The remarkable growth of cotton industry in the Bombay Presidency during the quarter of a century since the date of its firm establishment, and the still more remarkable success which has attended it, notably since 1882, as amply testified by the annually increasing exports of the products to China and Japan, to the Straits Settlements, and to Arabia and Eastern Africa, have naturally led a few of our more far-sighted citizens, who take a keen interest in all that tends to improve the economic conditions of the country, to inquire whether the time had not arrived for advancing a bold step further on the same line, whether in fact a newer and wider departure could not be taken which, while yielding equally good results to capital and labour alike, might prove far-reaching in its permanently beneficial effects on the material condition of our people. The question is a large one, but not difficult to be answered. If it had been put twenty years ago, or even ten years ago, the most patient and the thoughtful among us, who was at the same time fairly acquainted with the practical conditions under which the industry was thriving, would have paused for a considerable time before venturing on an affirmative reply. But, fortunately, the growth and expansion which the manufacture of the coarser kinds of yarn, say from 6s to 20s, and of the coarser kinds of cloth, say of average 20s distinctly help us to form no unstable an opinion on the possibilities and potentialities of private enterprise successfully, though for the first few years slowly and under the severest and keenest outside competition, accomplishing with regard to the finer class of cotton, twist, and piece-goods what it has already achieved in reference to the coarser. Thanks to the progress already made, there are before us reliable data to form a fairly accurate opinion on the possibility of manufacturing finer class of grey goods in this country. For some years past, the ring throstle has replaced the old-fashioned throstle. The mule also has undergone considerable improvements in respect of productivity. Some of the more enterprising mills, especially the Nagpore mills, under the management of the shrewd and foresighted Mr. J. N. Tata, have been spinning 30s and 40s yarn which have now established a firm hold in certain consuming markets up-country. Other newer mills have not been backward in following their example. Wherever fair care and intelligence have been exercised in the selection of the raw material, and equal care and intelligence have been displayed by operatives, it has been found that a very excellent thread

with 3·35 millions of spindles and 24,500 ...oms and looms. The quantity of yarn spun amounted ... about 27·20 crore lbs., while that of cloth ...ade was about 735 crore lbs. But, there was a large quantity of exports, so that the home consumption may be assumed approximately as under :—Yarn, 10·35 crore lbs. ; cloth, 5·66 crore lbs. The total value of these may be roughly taken at 7 crores. India would therefore require many lakhs of spindles and thousands of looms yet in order to be able to produce all kinds of cloth now imported by her from the United Kingdom. These at a rough estimate signify fully 35 to 40 crores of capital. The first question, therefore, is of capital. Let the Industrial Conference, if it is, go on practical lines and stimulate practical action, consider this question. Next, supposing that capital, indigenous or borrowed, is to be found, the second difficulty to be overcome is that of the raw staple. The chief drawback to the manufacture of cloth of finer makes is the improbability of finding in the country itself the raw material of the required staple. When stuffs are made out of counts known as 40s, 50s, 60s, and even 100s, it is essential to remember that cotton of the needed staple to spin yarns, of such finer qualities is ready at hand or is available from foreign ports at a fairly reasonable rate. Almost all our Indian cotton is short-stapled compared with American and Egyptian. Koompta alone is long-stapled. Therefore, the primary difficulty which will have to be encountered will be cotton. What the future of American cotton may be, it is impossible to forecast. Should India seriously mean to compete with Lancashire in finer classes of goods, it would be interesting to know where she would be able to obtain her supply. American cotton might be imported but under one circumstance only : *viz.*, when its production is so large that it could be laid down in Bombay at a price varying from 225 to 250 rupees per candy. The American staple may be cheap enough ; but if freight and exchange are not cheap enough to enable the importer to store it in his warehouse at a not higher price than Rs. 225 per candy, it would not be possible for India to spin in any larger quantities either 40s, 50s, or 60s.—I mean in such quantities as shall enable her to materially curtail the present imports from Lancashire. If she cannot, she may try Egyptian. But the fear is that that cotton, too, though the strongest and longest in strength and staple ; may prove too dear for remunerative manufactures. Our enterprising capitalist, Sir D. M. Petit, lately imported a fair quantity and tried it in his mills, manufacturing mulls and jacconets. These were placed in the local market, but were unable to compete in prices with the English goods of the same classes. The fact, however, shows that with cheaper Egyptians, goods from 30s and 40s may be spun which could maintain their own with English goods from American cotton. More persistent experiments are needed for this purpose if success is eventually to be achieved. It will be perceived that, practically, the whole question hinges on the possibility of obtaining the raw material of the requisite staple at a price which will enable the Bombay millowner to embark on the new enterprise. If it be not possible to obtain either American or Egyptian at reasonable prices, there is the only other alternative of growing a fresh cotton in the country which will give us what we want. From this point of view, it assumess a national aspect. The state itself must be made to take interest in the cultivation and growth of such cotton. Secondly, the enterprising millowners themselves mut support the State. In fact, they are the proper persons to take the initiative. But here, also, fresh difficultives will have to be overcome. Firstly, the unwillingness of the State to interfere with the ryot. Unless the agriculturist could be educated to the point which would make him clearly understand that it was to his best interests that he should more or less betake himself to the cultivation of cotton of a longer staple, no advance would be made. Past experience gives no hope of any progress in this direction. The ryot has found it so profitable to grow short stapled cotton that it would entail an amount of persuasion and other arguments to convince him of the advantages of partially abandoning that culture and substituting for it the other.

(To be continued.)

THE "PI." ON DECCAN COLLEGE CANARIES.

It is a good many years ago, says the *Pioneer*, since the *Saturday Review* compared the intellectual performances of native students in Indian Colleges to canaries firing off cannon. Those who are interested in the question whether the curious air of unreality which seemed to the critic of those days to invest the so-called higher education in India still subsists, might do worse than examine No. 1 of the "Deccan College Quarterly" a magazine which the *alumni* of that institution have just issued to the world with a considerable flourish of trumpets. The prophet wished that his adversary had written a book. The critic in these pages certainly has the native student in the open, and in his habit as he lives, and it is as a piece of undesigned and consequently genuine evidence of the actual state of things, that the magazine is valuable. In itself, we fear, it must be pronounced unmitigated trash, even though it is edited by a "Tutor and Fellow of the College" and has apparently the full imprimatur of the College authorities. There is an article on "caste," or "the caste" as the writer persists in calling it, in which along side of references to "what Guizot says about religion" we find sentences of this kind : "Caste is the only institution in the world which can work in the best interests of humanity." which rather tends to close the discussion. There is also a paper on the teaching of Tennyson, in which one looks in vain for the slightest indication that the writer is even for a moment in real contact with his subject, or is doing anything but firing of Tennysonian cannon. The most extraordinary feature, however, of the magazine is the "professorial gallery," in which are given word pictures of Mr. Selby the Principal and some of the European professors. Mr. Selby is described as "a homely scholar with a face bearing traces of sedantary (sic) labour and a figure bent into the studentstoop (sic)." "He is the best rower in the whole presidency, and his strong physic enables him to walk up 20 miles of steep ascent"—it is not mentioned if it is Mother Siegel's. Mr. Selby is further described as "a tall, well-built figure dressed invariably in black, and with a sad, wistful, far-off look," and he is said to be accustomed to stand before the students and address them "in a deep, smoky voice and nasal twang, opening the discourse with a slight scratching of the forehead." His subjects appear to be philosophical realism and nominalism and so on, which he deals with to the satisfaction of the writer, especially as the lectures are "relieved occasionally by a slight humour." Truth, however, compels the writer at this point to confess that "His banter is not always happy. The deep humour which is native to the English character is not so pronounced in him as it is in his colleagues." It is to be hoped Mr. Selby will cultivate humour. He should read the "Quarterly." He is, however, assiduous in the discharge of his duties. "For three consecutive hours every day he lets off a steady pouring of words without a sigh, without a groan, without even taking his seat," a sentence which runs the immortal Oonoccal Chunder close. There is also a Maratha section which we are unable to read, but which a friendly Poona native newspaper says consists of a poetical dialogue on the model of Venus and Adonis, "certainly not a fit reading for young undergraduates."

The question suggests itself whether this sort of thing is an adequate return for the maintenance of expensive Government Colleges and the "pouring of words" of accomplished gentlemen imported from the schools of Oxford and Cambridge, or whether there is not some radical defect of system which it is desirable to amend. This bit of genuine evidence ought to lead to inquiry. The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay is, we believe, excused from the duty which devolves on Sir Alfred Croft in Bengal and all other similar officials in India, of visiting the Government Colleges once a year. Perhaps the "Deccan College Quarterly" may lead to the introduction of the wholesome practice in Bombay. In that case the "wistful far-off look" of the College authorities might, perhaps, give place to something more mundane. So far as one can see from the pages of the "Quarterly" some sound instruction in English grammar with a modicum of manners would not be a bad exchange.

The first stage rehearsal of the new Savoy opera was "called" for the other day, when the chorus, which has been entirely reorganized since the house closed, was taken in hand by Sir Arthur Sullivan, the principals not coming upon the scene for another week. So marked is the improvement in Sir Arthur's health (adds the *Telegraph*) that he does not shrink from the double labour involved in the preparations for the new opera and the rehearsals for the Leeds Festival. Saturday, Sept. 17, is at present fixed for the production of the Savoy novelty, and that date will, if possible, be adhered to in order to allow the composer adequate interval for putting the finishing touches to the work of the Yorkshire chorus. The score of the opera is practically completed, and all who have been privileged to hear the music—in fragments only, of course—are delighted with its delicate melodiousness and charm. That the scene is laid in and around Haddon Hall, at about the Commonwealth period, is already known.

DEATH OF MR. SUPERINTENDENT. PAGE.

The intelligence of the death of Superintendent Samuel K. Page, of the Bombay Police Force, will be received with deep regret in this city, and will cast a gloom over the department which he served so faithfully since the period he joined it, as far back as the year 1867. The deceased officer in his earlier days had entered the ranks of the East India Company's Horse Artillery, and was a type of that gallant corps, when he enlisted his services in the Bombay Police Force as a constable at the age of twenty-seven. After a lapse of three years he was promoted to the higher position of an inspector, and successfully coped with the duties of the various grades in this capacity till the June of 1881. It was in this year that he obtained the position of a superintendent, and since that period up to the time of his death he capably discharged his functions over the D, F, and G, and the Water Divisions. It was noticed that his health began to decline in the year 1883, and his condition became so serious that he was compelled to go on furlough to Europe for six months. When he returned toBombay somewhat better in health he resumed the responsibilities of his office. But his restoration was temporary, and his system broke down so far that medical advice prompted him to seek convalescence under the more congenial climate of Bangalore, where he remained on leave for a period of twelve months. The cooler climate of Mysore brought about considerable improvement, and on the expiration of his leave he returned to duty until October last, when he was again obliged to go to Ahmednugger for three months in hopes of repairing his constitution. Since his return he has been constantly ailing, and had been advised to leave the police hulk in the harbour and obtain medical attention on shore. Dr. Sydney Smith treated him for some time, and latterly when his condition became worse, Doctors Foy and Manser were called in. Their patient lingered till 1-20 a.m., yesterday morning, when he succumbed to phthisis in the Sirdars Mansions. He leaves a widow and eight children, and great sympathy will be felt with them in their bereavement. The deceased officer had twenty-four years' service.

THE FUNERAL.

The last remains of Superintendent Samuel K. Page were committed to the grave yesterday evening, in the Sewree Cemetery. A very large circle of friends gathered round the coffin of the deceased, at his residence, in the Sirdars Mansions, Apollo Bunder, yesterday afternoon. A large number of the Force were present at the residence to testify their respect and sympathy for their superior officer. The funeral *cortege* started at 4-30 p. m., the line of carriages reaching from the Wellington Fountain past the Elphinstone High School. The usual route was taken *via* Kalbadevie, and the procession arrived at the burying ground, shortly before half-past five, where it was met by a large gathering of friends and officers. The coffin was of polished teakwood with plated mountings. It was surmounted by a breastplate, and bore the following inscription :—

Samuel K. Page.
Died 8th September.
Ago 51 years.

The coffin was borne to the grave on the shoulders of Inspectors Hack, MacCormack, Moore, Roberts, Nelmes, and Constable Butfoy, supported by Superintendents MacDermott and Greenan on the right and Crummy and Ingram on the left. It was carried to the northern portion of the graveyard on the side of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and led by the Rev. W. Brewer and Rev. D. O. Fox of Poona, who conducted the service. The hymn "Shall we gather at the River" was chanted at the grave, and when it was concluded the Rev. Mr. Fox alluded in pathetic terms to the intense sorrow, which the deceased's family had sustained in the loss of one who had extended a father's solicitude for their welfare in matters both temporal and spiritual. Numerous floral wreaths were placed upon the coffin as tokens of affections and sympathy. A wreath of immortelles with the inscription, "In affectionate and loving remembrance of a dear brother," was placed upon the grave by Superintendent Crummy. Amongst those present were :—Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police. Superintendent and Mrs. Crummy, Superintendent, and Mrs. Brewin and family, Superintendent and the Misses Sweeney, Superintendent, Mrs., and the Misses MacDermott, Superintendent Ingram, Superintendent and Mrs Jones, Inspectors Holdway, Hack and Mrs. Hack, Roberts, Butterfield, Saunders and Mrs. Saunders, Briscoe and Mrs. Briscoe, Nolan and and Mrs. Nolan, Stanford, Nelmes, Grey, McCormack and Mrs. MacCormack, Hurst, Wilson, Moore and Mrs. Moore, Killen, Constables Tighe, Roberts, Butfoy, Walton, Ellis, Williamson, Wilkinson, Barnett, Mason, Noel, Good, Slone, Merchant, Clarkson, Fleming, Norris, Mr. J. W. Bedford, Mr. G. Ainsworth, Superintendent Preventive Service, Mr. Morris, of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Savage, Mr. Waller, Rev. M. H. Mody, Mr. H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Stewart, Mrs. P. C. Higgins, Mr. Fritchley, Mr. G. Mann, Mr. F. Brewin, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali, Superintendent Detective Police, Rao Sahib Morar Rao, Rao Bahadur Daji Gungaji Ramchunder Ragoba, Ruttonsey Kurrimsey, and several others.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Superintendent Page, the Police Commissioner's office, after transacting the urgent business of the day, was closed yesterday afternoon.

LYONS' PLEASURE PARTY AT THE NOVELTY.

The theatrical season in Bombay will open suspiciously, and is likely not only to introduce many new faces and ideas, but to allow us to renew our acquaintance with many old favourites. To-morrow night Mr. Lyons' Tourist and Pleasure Party will appear at the Novelty. The specialty of the company is comic opera and burlesque, and Mr. Lyons claims to have many clever artistes in his little company. They have already scored several successes in Ceylon, and have received flattering attention both from the press and the public. The company open with the burlesque "The Isle of Beauty," which is said to be full of fun and life, and quite up to date in the way of the latest hits. "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" has already been pretty severely punished in Bombay by amateurs, but the audiences will be treated to the professional version, which it is to be sincerely hoped will be an improvement on the amateur one, for the latter is like a dose of one of Mark Twain's cough mixtures, it robs a man of all moral principle, and awakens every unworthy impulse in his nature. In addition to the "Isle of Beauty" Mr. Lyons has several good things in his repertoire, which he will treat his audiences to during his short stay in Bombay.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

First Examination in Medicine.

The candidates for the first Examination in Medicine are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday, the 19th September, at 9-30 a.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the examination hall. The examination will be conducted in the following order :—Monday, 19th September, 10 to 1, Chemistry ; 2 to 5, Botany ; Tuesday, 20th September, 10 to 1, Materia Medica and Pharmacy. The practical examination in Chemistry, Botany, and Pharmacy, will commence on days to be appointed by the examiners. The following gentlemen will conduct the examination :—S Cooke, M.A. F I C, F C S, Assoc. M Inst. C E, and M G Deshmukh, M D, B Sc, B A, in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry ; Surgeon-Major K R Kirtikar, M R C S (Engd.), L R C P (Lond.), and Muncherji Kavasji Kanga, M A, B Sc, L M and S, in Botany ; Surgeon R J Baker, M A, M D, and Assistant Surgeon M K Kallianvala, L M and S, in Materia Medica and Pharmacy. A meeting of the examiners, presided over by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, will be held in the University Library on Monday, the 3rd October, punctually at 4-30 p.m., to determine the result of the examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.

The candidates for the second Examination in Medicine are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday, the 26th September, at 9-30 a.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of the subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the examination hall. The examination will be conducted in the following order :—Monday, 26th September, 10 to 1, Anatomy ; 2 to 5, Physiology and Histology. The practical examination in Anatomy and Physiology will commence on days to be appointed by the examiners. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—A M Kunte, B A, M D, and Surgeon-Captain H Herbert, in Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical ; Surgeon C H L Meyer, M D, B S, M R C S, and Adarji Mernoji Masani, M A, B Sc, in Physiology and Histology. A meeting of the Examiners, presided over by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, will be held in the University Library on Monday, the 10th October, punctually at 4-30 p.m., to determine the results of the examination.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Amir's agent some weeks ago induced a jirga of some 1,000 Waziris to pay their respects in Kabul. These men should by now be back again in their homes and an early development of their intentions is expected.

An outbreak of cholera has occurred in the Murree hills. Doctor Kenny is dead and Doctor Allen has been attacked. All medical officers have been recalled to Rawalpindi from leave. Surgeon-Colonel Churchill was to leave Simla to-day. Major Diamond, 2rd Dragoon Guards, has also died in Murree Cantonment from cholera.

The losses from cholera among the Cashmere troops proceeding to Gilgit include some officers. The medical arrangements for the force are very defective, but the outbreak appears to be entirely due to the way in which the troops were treated passing through Rawalpindi, the division being surrounded by a military cordon, and it is reported was unable therefore to obtain proper food after the fatigues of the march. The matter ought to be inquired into.

The Darjeling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ending 20th August were Rs. 10,792. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 12,502. Decrease, Rs. 1,710. Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th August, 1892, Rs.211-9-9. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs.245-2-3. Decrease, Rs. 33-8-6. Receipts from 1st July to 20th August, 1892, Rs. 77,058. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 85,372. Decrease, Rs. 8,314.

The East Indian Railway Traffic earnings for week ending 27th August, were Rs. 7,45,500-8-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,97,761-8-5. Decrease, Rs. 52,261-0-5. Miles open week ending 27th August, 1892, 1,615-7-10. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-7-10. Increase, 33. Per mile open for week ending 27th August, 1892, Rs. 461-6-7. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 504-0-10. Decrease, Rs. 42-10-3. Earnings from 1st July, 1892, to 27th August, 1892, Rs. 60,60,854-3-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 29th August, 1891, Rs. 67,80,440-11-0. Decrease, Rs. 7,19,586-8-0.

From the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 4 Europeans, 11 East Indians, 32 Native Christians, 525 Hindus, and 56 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 628 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 403. The deaths are thus classified :—43 from cholera, 12 from measles, 205 from fevers, 109 from dysentery, 31 from diarrhœa, and 228 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 72·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 46·3 per 1,000 per annum.

A contemporary says that through communication between Lahore and Peshawar was expected to be restored on Wednesday by the completion of the temporary bridge over the Palku Nala at Wazirabad. This temporary structure consists of two spans of 30 feet and one span of 20 feet and it bridges over the deepest part of the breach, the remainder of which has been filled in with gunny bags full of earth. The work has gone on unremittingly both day and night.

It is understood that Sir Roper Lethbridge, formerly member for North Kensington, will be the Conservative candidate for a Kentish constituency at the next General Election. Meanwhile, Sir Roper is devoting himself to the preparation of his "Golden Book of India," which is to contain an account of every Indian notable, and is expected to be out before Christmas.

During last month 783 tons of stuff, of which 370 tons were quartz, were crushed at the Coorg mine and yielded 745 ozs. of gold. The yield in July was 743 ozs.

Cholera is supposed to have been imported into Murree either by camel-drivers and coolies from Cashmere, or by the Cashmiri regiments marching through to Gilgit. There have been two fatal cases amongst Europeans, one a chemist's assistant, and the other a lady living in Braemar cottage. Whether it be epidemic or not is doubtful, but all precautions are being taken, and the staff of medical officers and subordinates strengthened. It is curious that during the epidemic of 1888 the assistant at the same chemist's shop was also carried off by cholera.

The flying column which General Sir William Lockhart is to take to Baio, writes a correspondent, will be one of those handy forces best calculated to do rough-and-ready work on the frontier. Concentrating at Darband, on the left bank of the Indus, it will cross that river by a bridge of boats, the construction of which has been ordered, and then march rapidly up the right bank to Palosi. There Baio, a village on the hills, 5,000 feet above sea level, will be within striking distance. Hashim Ali, the ex-chief of the Hassanzais, is now at Baio with a small following only, and he may not wait for the appearance of our troops, though one is never certain how far excitement will spread among the tribesmen who have harboured him. It was at Baio, it will be remembered, that some 10,000 Bonerwals and their friends assembled during the last Black Mountain Expedition, when an excellent opportunity was lost of inflicting exemplary punishment upon the trans-Indus clans. This time there will be no hesitation shown in attacking any force that may assemble, for General Lockhart is a soldier given to prompt and decisive action. With some four thousand men at Palosi and a reserve at Darband he will be in a position to deal summarily with the malcontent sections of the Isazais and all who may support them. It is satisfactory to note that the complement of mountain artillery which accompanies the force is much larger than usual. The general custom is to use artillery sparingly against the undisciplined enemies that line the border, and yet this arm is most useful in cases where walled villages, towers, or stone breast-works have to be attacked. The mule batteries can follow infantry almost everywhere in the hills, and their shrapnel fire where masses of men are concentrated, or are in flight, is most effective.

The Baden-Baden race-meeting is hardly likely to be a success this year, as not a single English horse has been entered, and nearly all the French horses engaged have been struck out, while the Committee of Management, now composed almost entirely of North Germans, who think solely of how they can keep the good things in their own hands, have succeeded in estranging all the Austrians and Hungarians who used to bring their horses to run there. The Duke of Hamilton has had his name taken off the list of Stewards, and Mr. Henry Chaplin is about to follow his example, while Prince Auguste d'Arenberg, though he allows his name to appear as the Steward for France, has never been to Baden since the Jubilee year. One is loth to think that the last has been seen of the pleasant Iffezheim gatherings, but there can be no disguising the fact that, from an "international" point of view, they are played out.

In the district of Samland, near Konigsberg, a dog has just saved the lives of the two children of a landed proprietor. A German contemporary thus describes the incident :—Two youngsters—a boy of ten and a girl of eleven years—were playing on the brink of a deep piece of water, and while trying to reach a piece of wood, overbalanced themselves and fell in. The dog began to bark, but created little attention. The animal then sprang in to the stream and swam to the children Seizing the clothes of one with his teeth, he brought it to shore, and plunging again succeeded in bringing the other likewise. Then "Jordan"—for so the dog was called—ran to the manor-house and howled. Thinking something amiss, the dog was followed to the scene. The children were on the shore senseless. When they regained consciousness the dog began to lick their faces and hands, and pranced about with the utmost delight. The next day the boy, apparently none the worse, clambered as usual on to the back of the faithful Mount St. Bernard. But the dog now took its youthful rider in an opposite direction to the water. "Jordan" is to be rewarded with a brand-new collar, with the date of the rescue engraved upon it, and will receive a life-long pension from the family for his sagacity.

INDIAN POLO RULES.

THE NEW SCHEME.

The following correspondence will show His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's reasons for the changes made in the rules to regular polo. Polo players are much indebted to Brigadier-General Pretyman, President of the Indian Polo Association, for the compromise which has been effected. General Pretyman, writing to the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief and submitting the proposal of the various clubs, says :—

It will, I think, be seen that there is a general disposition amongst polo players to meet his Excellency's wishes as expressed in the Circular Memorandum of the 25th May last.

At the same time there is an almost universal feeling in favour of postponement of the proposed new legislation for measurement of ponies until April 1893, so that all existing polo ponies may be permitted to play in the spring tournaments of that year.

It will be seen from the correspondence there is also a very widely expressed desire for certain amenments being introduced into the hard-and-fast rule of a 13-3 measurement as regards "existing" polo ponies only. I beg to call attention to the letters received from Lieutenat-Colonel Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers, Honorary Secretary, Native Cavalry Tournament ; from the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and 14th Bengal Lancers ; also from the Rawalpindi Club, representing the great pecuniary loss that will be incurred by the sudden introduction of the new system of measurement.

I should state that there is a consensus of opinion amongst the best polo players that the safety of the game depends more on the employment of well-trained ponies than on the fact of their actually measuring 13-3 and under.

It might be considered possible, in view of this, to delegate to station committees the selection of such of the "existing tournament" polo ponies (these are all well-known locally) as may be considered sufficiently safe and well-trained to be allowed still to play ; such selected ponies to be duly registered by the Indian Polo Association, but, for the future, say, after the 1st April 1893, no fresh ponies to be allowed to play which do not come within the prescribed standard of 13-3.

It might also be thought feasible to permit aged ponies once measured 13-3 or under to have life certificates for polo (as apart from racing certificates) for the reason that it would take a committee an inordinate length of time to measure the whole of the ponies brought together for any one tournament.

There would probably be some 150 to 200 ponies requiring measurement by the same committee (if no age certificate were accepted), and allowing, say, five minutes for each (not 15 minutes as proposed by the 7th Hussars), some 12 to 16 hours roughly would be required to enable the whole number to be measured.

Should Lord Roberts see fit to sanction some such amendments as above indicated, I feel sure the Indian Polo Association might be trusted to carry out the spirit of his lordship's proposed regulations with due regard to the safety of the game.

The rule for the appointment of umpires, wherever possible, appears to be generally accepted. In the case of small garrisons their duties might be delegated to the captains of sides or to the "back" as difficulty in finding umpire would inevitably arise.

There is a general desire to avoid "hustling."

There appears to be divergence of opinion as to the use of "subsidiary goals." Should these be considered necessary, they should be marked on the ground and not by flags, an increase in the number of which is considered a source of danger to players.

A further expression of the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief on the several points alluded to would, I venture to hope, be accepted as final, and the Indian Polo Association would be in a position to frame such new rules for the game as would then become necessary.

Captain H. T. Laming, 18th Hussars, Honorary Secretary, Indian Polo Association, in a letter to General Pretyman, writes :—

I have the honour to forward you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a summary of the answers received on the subject of the memorandum, dated Simla, 25th May 1892. I also forward a general statement of the amendments proposed by various Clubs.

Answers were received from the following :—

2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 18th Hussars, 21st Hussars, 16th Lancers, The Scottish Rifles, Royal Irish, East Surrey Regiment, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Durham Light Infantry, The Queen's Bedfordshire Regiment, Gordon Highlanders, West Yorkshire Regiment, Gloucester Regiment, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Somersetshire Light Infantry, 44th Gurkhas.

1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 15th, and 16th Bengal Cavalry.

10th, 13th, 14th, 9th, 18th, 19th, Bengal Lancers.

2nd Bombay Lancers, 1st Punjab Cavalry, The Guides, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

The Viceroy's Staff, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras Government House, Ootacamund, Kirkee, Poona Sialkote, Secunderabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Rawalpindi, Saugor, Quetta.

Many other regiments were represented by the meetings of the various station clubs and did not send individual replies.

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS.

The summary of the answers received from various Polo Clubs in India to the circular letter of 4th June 1892, setting forth the drafts of certain proposed new rules, is as follows :—

In all upwards of 50 answers were received, many of them going into the question at great length, and many containing one or more amendments. Some of these differed so extensively in principle from the remarks made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his memorandum dated Simla, 25th June, 1892, as to be utterly out of the question. Others were, on the other hand, merely slight matters of detail and wording.

Taking the various points "seriatim" as laid down in the memorandum, the first point is the proper and regular measurement of ponies.

There is no doubt that very serious loss will arise to polo players at present in possession of valuable ponies, if the rule enforcing the measurement of all polo ponies immediately previous to a tournament is at once put into force and there is what may be called an unanimous opinion that his Excellency should be asked to extend the time to the 1st April 1893.

It is also widely felt that, in view of the different ways that ponies measure at different times, and the late period of life at which Arabs continue to grow, it would be for the good of the game, and for all concerned, if some method of giving certificates which would be free from the present abuses that have grown up with regard to racing certificates could be devised. There is no doubt that such a system could be inaugurated and carried out, if only the consent of his Excellency could be obtained to the principle. It is, however, useless to go into the question until such consent has been at all events provisionally granted. It must, however, be pointed out that, if such a power were given to the Indian Polo Association as is suggested by the 7th Hussars, it would most enormously strengthen the hands of the Association, and would tend to check future irregularities and abuses in the game of polo more than anything that could be devised. This proposition is in no way adverse in the letter or in spirit to the memorandum, which reads—"first, the proper measurement of polo ponies so as to ensure their not exceeding 13-3 hands in height at the time of playing either in a tournament or in a station game ; at the end of the memorandum it again reads :—"Lord Roberts is strongly of opinion that racing certificates should not be accepted, and that all ponies should be measured by an impartial authority within one week of a tournament being played." If, therefore, a system of giving certificates to 6 years and aged ponies were devised in accordance with these provisions, the consent of Lord Roberts might be obtained. The great want for some certainty in these matters of height is well exemplified by the proposition of the Calcutta Polo Club that C. T. C. and W. I. T. C. Certificates should be accepted up to 13-2½.

In addition to all this some system of cerificates and registration must necessarily be adopted for measuring those ponies (by far the majority of those playing) which never play in a tournament: and if such system is properly based and established at once by authority, it will be for the best. It may well be asked why such ponies, having once been measured and passed by a station committee, should be allowed to play for the rest of their life without remeasurement, but that the tournament pony, probably by far the safer and better broken animal, should be constantly subjected to the test. Again in the matter of the sale of a pony, 'A' stationed at Peshawar sells to 'B' living at Madras a polo pony measured and passed by the Peshawar local committee. The pony on arrival at Madras is measured and rejected by the Madras local committee, who maintain that the pony is over height. With whom does the responsibility lie ? 'A' sold it on the understanding that it did not exceed 13-3, and was "bona fide" of that opinion, having the evidence of the Peshawar committee in support. This is a difficulty that is sure to crop up in the immediate future.

Again, there is no great advantage to be obtained at polo by having a pony measured smaller than he really is, as there most undoubtedly is in racing, where the consideration of weight tells so materially, and therefore the temptation to resort to tricks to obtain a favourable measurement certificate will be got rid of, and with the temptation the practice will disappear. Again the practice of preparing ponies for measurement on the turf is looked upon as legitimate and to be more or less expected, but this would not be so with the Polo Association, which would start with their eyes open to the abuses which have most undoubtedly crept in with regard to racing certificates.

With regard to the second proposal all replies have been strongly in favour of the establishment of station committees on the lines proposed.

With regard to the rule dealing with the appointment of umpires in station games, it must be pointed out that in many small stations this is quite out of the question, in the hot weather especially, as there are not eight players in a station and a three-a-side game has to be played. Even where such an extreme case as this does not arise, it is felt that the necessity of always having to provide nine instead of eight mounted men to form a game would be a very heavy tax. It is further pointed out that the presence of an umpire in close proximity to that game, who was not thoroughly able to keep out of the way of the players, would be rather a source of actual danger, and that it is quite impossible for the umpire to give a proper opinion on any point unless he closely follows the game. It is, therefore, proposed to give one of the players on each side the power and authority of an umpire This, it is considered, will answer all the requirements of an ordinary station game as a check to wild and dangerous riding.

The remarks of the Bombay Polo Club on the question of the intervention of umpires unappealed to also require attention. "And further that the rule would become practically a dead letter, as the position of an umpire entrusted with such arbitrary powers would become too invidious, and men capable and willing to undertake such duties cannot be found."

As regards the question of the curtailment of hustling, the feeling in general expressed was that such curtailment would be for the good and advantage of the game ; and it is unnecessary to go into the technical points here as the propriety of the suggested reform are fully recognized.

On the subject of subsidiary goals, considerable difference of opinion has been expressed, and numerous suggestions have been received.

The Rawalpindi Polo Club have forwarded an opinion, or rather a proposition—"that subsidiary goals should not be marked by a flag but by a white line or mark on the ground. This, it is considered, would do away with one of the principal objections to the employment of subsidiary goals.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

The following were the amendments suggested by the various clubs :—

First.—Within one week of the commencement of any tournament, all "ponies" proposed to be played shall be measured by an independent committee, nominated by the Stewards of the Tournamment. No pony exceeding 13-3 to be passed.

Amendment to the above rule.

By the Poona Polo Club—

"That this rule shall not affect ponies having life racing certificates of an earlier date than the date of the meeting at which the proposed rule is confirmed."

The following propose to raise the limit of height to 14 hands, but to otherwise leave the proposed rule unaltered :—

Secunderabad Gymkhana, the 4th Lancers H. C., the 18th B. L., the Viceregal Staff P. C., the Queen's Bays.

By the Gloucester Regiment and 18th B. L.—

"That for 13-3 read 14 hands."

By the 1st Punjab Cavalry—

"That the height of polo ponies be not over 14 hands or less than 13-3."

By the 7th Hussars—

"That the I. P. A. be empowered to apoint measuring committees, who shall grant certificates to ponies measured by them. That a Register be kept of all ponies measured."

By the Durham Light Infantry—

"That aged ponies passed and measured by the Stewards of a Tournament shall be entitled to play in "that tournament" without remeasurement on any subsequent occasion."

By the Rawalpindi Polo Club—

"That the rule have no retrospective effect, but that all ponies that have played in any recognized tournament or that are now playing in station games under racing certificates be allowed to continue to play, but that all other ponies be measured 13-3 ; the measurement to take place at the station where the team about to compete was quartered, and that certificates should be granted to aged ponies. The measuring committee to be appointed by the I. P. A."

By the Calcutta Polo Club—

"That C. T. C. and W. I. T. C. certificates up to 13-2½ should be accepted.

"That to minimise pecuniary loss to present owners the committees of the various Polo Clubs should submit the names of polo ponies which they consider qualified now in possession of members, and that such ponies should remain qualified."

Secondly.—In all stations a Polo Committee shall be elected from the regular playing members of the club. This committee shall consist of three or more members, including the Honorary Secretary.

(*a*) This committee shall regulate all matters connected with polo.

(*b*) No pony shall take part in a game until measured and passed as properly broken and fit to play.

(*c*) They shall have the power of ordering off the ground any player or pony that they may consider dangerous.

(*d*) They shall be responsible that Rule 3 be carried out.

Proposed by the Bombay Polo Club—

To add

(*e*) The Committee shall have the power to make their own rules for passing ponies as qualified to play in point of height in ordinary games, provided that no pony shall be passed which exceeds 13-3.

By the Poona Polo Club—

"That in (c) for 'they shall have the power,' read 'it shall be their duty to.'"

By the Gordon Highlanders—That every regiment in a station shall be represented on the Station Polo Committee, provided that any of the members of the corps play.

Thirdly—Umpires shall invariably be appointed in all station games if possible. In all cases of foul or dangerous riding, the umpire shall immediately interfere without being appealed to.

There are numerous amendments to this rule, but they are all represented by the following :—

By the Bombay Polo Club—

To eliminate the last sentence of the rule.

By the Calcutta Polo Club—

To add to the first sentence after "if possible" :—

"And in the event of the absence of an umpire, the captain of each side shall have the power of an umpire."

By the Bedfordshire Regiment—

"That members of the station committee, whether playing or not, shall have the powers of an umpire."

By the 12th Bengal Cavalry—

"That one of the players on each side, preferentially the backs, be appointed umpires.

It further seems to be the general opinion that the umpire shall interfere without being appealed to only in the case of dangerous or unfair riding.

That off sides shall not be considered foul, but only an infraction of the rules.

Fourthly.—"Riding off" is permissible. "Hustling" shall be considered as foul.

Definition of "Riding off"—

"Riding off" is when a player takes a line of direction parallel to an adversary and gradually forces him from, or prevents his assuming the direction in which he wishes to ride. Any player who intentionally rides or attempts to ride off when not going parallel to an adversary shall be deemed to foul.

Definition of "Hustling"—

Any player who shall intentionally use, or attempt to use, any part of his body above the waist for the purpose of interfering with an adversary or an adversary's pony, shall be deemed to hustle.

Proposed by the Bombay Polo Club.—

"That the following definition be substituted :—

"That any player who intentionally touches an adversary with head, arms or body, shall be deemed to have hustled."

To strike out the definition of riding off, as it has been already legislated for by Rule 26.

There are also numerous other amendments, but they are all embodied in the following two classes, viz.

(*a*) that hustling and riding off be only permissible when on the ball ;

(*b*) or when riding directly for the ball ;

(*c*) that riding off and hustling be entirely abolished.

Fifthly.—In a match, if at commencement of the last period, or at any time during that period, the scores be equal, subsidiary goals be immediately put up and used until the conclusion of the match.

With regard to this rule there are three opinions :—

a—That the rule as proposed be approved.

b—That subsidiary goals should be used throughout.

c—That no subsidiary goals should be used.

It has also been proposed by the Rawalpindi Polo Club—

"That subsidiary goals should not be marked by flags, but by a white line or mark on the ground.

It is considered that this would do away with the principal objection at present raised to subsidiary goals.

A Paris correspondent says :—M. Ribot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is spending the holidays at Trouville with Madame Ribot and his children, came up to Paris on Monday night. The other ministers also returned to town from their country places, and the whole Cabinet, which has not met for nearly a fortnight, went yesterday morning to Fontainebleau, where a Ministeral Council was held to dispose of arrears of business. The Council lasted an hour and a-half. The most important topics were elections to the Conseil Général, and the despatches exchanged with the Congo State. Politics having been dismissed, the Ministers remained to lunch with M. and Madame Carnot, the latter having on her right hand at the table M. Loubet, and on her left M. Ribot. A stroll in the grounds followed, after which the ministers went for a drive in the forest like plain excursionists and left for Paris at 3 o'clock.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 8.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—Lieut C M Crawford, S C, Battn 5th Gurkha Rifles, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Major A B [illegible] I S C ; Capt R I

PURE PERSONALITIES.

s London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post" :—"The present Lord Houghton is very little to the public, and even some Parliamentary will be surprised to learn that he has for seve- sions assisted the Liberal Whip in the House ds. Those who know him personally recog- in him a man of highly-cultured mind and sagacity. He has recently come into a pro- which brings him in £40,000 a year, in addi- to the paternal estates, which would have y borne the tax of supplementing the Lord- enant's salary in keeping up Viceregal state ublin."

rd Francis Hervey, the new Civil Service Com ioner, is a son of the last Marquis of Bristol' can boast a brave ancestry. One of these dis- uished himself in the conflict with the Spanish ada. Lord Francis represented Bury St. Ed- nds during Lord Beaconsfield's Parliament, but defeated in 1880. He was re-elected, however, 885. At Eton and Oxford he had a distinguish- career—at the former carrying off the "New- tle;" at the latter (Balliol) he took a first in eats and a Fellowship at Hertford and was Pre- ent of the Union.

Among the most interesting figures in the Lobby the House after the division on the want of nfidence motion was "the Carnot of Liberal ctory," Mr. Schnadhorst. He was the recipient congratulations from every side, and it was lightful to watch the pleasure, as of good work me, that showed itself on his face. He literally amed. "I have not spent an evening in watching is House," said he to a representative, "since 86, when the Home Rule Bill was defeated. Since en I have had six years' uphill work. Now I ome down to see the verdict reversed. The task performed." "But I am very weary," he went . "Now I shall have a holiday." And he certain- looked as if he both deserved and required it.

Perhaps Mr. H. S. King's "K.C.I.E."-ship (though ell deserved on other grounds), observes a home aper, was the reward for heroism in the division obby, for the member for Central Hull was among he pluckiest of the members who, in spite of pain nd sickness, rallied to the help of their party. The on. member is a mighty conqueror of the Alps, ut even the mightiest of us are sometimes, like he Romans, taken captive by our captives. Mr. King slipped on a grass slope—these "grass slopes" so often play the Blucher in the climber's Waterloo —and badly sprained his foot, rendering him totally incapable of walking. In spite of this, and the strong inducements to remain in Switzerland and recover, he travelled home by night and day, and turned up in the House to record his vote. It was a brave thing to do.

Sir Henry Seymour King was educated at Charterhouse and Balliol, and was a member of the University Football Eleven. As an Alpine climber he has the distinction, we believe, of achieving three "premieres" in a single season. He is senior member of the firm of H. S. King and Co., East India merchants and bankers, and formerly publishers (succeeded in that department by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.), is proprietor of the two Indian Mails—the Homeward and Overland—and has crossed the Atlantic nineteen times. Sir Henry, who is forty years of age, married "Ginx's" sister. He is cultured, popular, and wealthy, and has secured his position by a generous policy in Hull.

Lord Suffield, whose life was for a time despaired of in the early spring of this year, has now completely recovered from his alarming illness. The operation rendered necessary by the tumour in the throat from which he suffered was a very serious one, and only a vigorous constitution could have enabled him to make so excellent a recovery. A few days ago I was glad to meet him cantering about the Cromer lanes in the immediate neighbourhood of Gunton Park, looking as well and strong as ever. Lord Suffield is one of the most intimate of the Prince of Wales's personal friends and many and anxious were the inquires from Marlborough House during the progress of his illness.

The "story of the girl who baffled the Tzar" is told in the new number of the "Review of Reviews." Miss Bentley, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Cumberland on their recent visit to Copenhagen, before the golden wedding party broke up, rather surprised his Majesty by some of her experiments. He keenly watched the efforts of the Prince Royal of Greece to push to the ground a billiard cue lightly held by Miss Bentley in her hands, and with considerable alacrity he took his nephew's place after he had failed. The Tzar grasped the cue with both hands, and put his enormous strength into the effort to get the point of the cue to the ground. It bent and quivered, but all his Majesty's efforts, like those of his predecessor, were in vain.

The experiment with a chair, in which Miss Bentley, by merely placing a hand on each side of the back of the chair, with the thumbs slightly curved, lifted a person seated thereon, excited the Tzar's profound attention, and he sat on the chair and was lifted. Then the Prince Royal of Greece sat upon his Majesty's knees, and up went the chair. To them were added the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Duke of Cumberland—one Emperor two future Kings, and one King in posse. Never was there so much royalty upon one single chair before. Their collective weight was certainly not less than sixty stones. The chair was grasped by Miss Bentley as before, and up it went, Emperor, princes and all three or four inches from the ground. The Tzar's first look was one of surprise, his second one of warm congratulation.

But a still greater surprise was in store for the Tzar. He placed his hands under Miss Bentley's elbows and lifted; up went the young English girl until her fair hair almost touched the ceiling. Then Mr. Cumberland explained that on that occasion Miss Bentley had allowed herself to be lifted, but when his Majesty next tried he would find it impossible to move her. The Tzar smiled. But the smile quickly gave way to a look of perplexity when all his efforts to lift her the hundredth part of an inch from the ground was unavailing. Still more surprised was he when Miss Bentley, lightly resting her fingers against the wall, resisted the efforts of various members of the Royal party to push her against the wall.

The rumour is current that Miss Mary Anderson (Mrs. De Navarro) intends to appear so on the stage again. The famous actress has lately been staying at Oban—the natural beauties of which have often been sung by Professor Blackie. She first visited the West Highland capital several years ago as the guest of Mr. William Black.

Considering Lord Tennyson's great aversion to holding communication with strangers, Mr. Charles Le Sueur, young poet of Jersey, must think himself highly favoured. During Lord Tennyson's visit to the island in June last, Mr. Le Sueur sent him a "poetical greeting." Last week he received the following acknowledgment in the venerable poet's handwriting:—"Lord Tennyson cordially thanks Mr. Le Sueur for his 'Greeting' and other poems.—Haslemere, August 9, 1892."

Mr. Whistler has received another honour. The jury of the International Art Exhibition at Munich has awarded first-class medals to him and to Mr. Stott, of Oldham. Second-class medals were awarded to Messrs. Arthur Hacker and Shannon.

On the occasion of the visit of the Empress of Austria to Karlsbad, placards were prominently posted throughout that fashionable watering-place, by order of the Burgomaster, requesting "the international public" not to follow the Empress in her daily walks, or to stand staring in front of her apartments.

The Burgomaster deserves credit for this entirely novel and refreshing way of imparting the first elements of politeness, though it must have been somewhat discomforting to her Majesty to be confronted by these strange posters at every turn. I am afraid, however, that "the international public" of a German watering-place are not the only offenders in this respect; we can come a great deal nearer home and find instances where the authority of a worthy Burgomaster is indeed sadly needed.

A French prince, who for business reasons remains anonymous, is just now advertising his desire to dispose of his title and the arms pertaining thereto for a pecuniary consideration. The title dates from the time of Henry of Navarre, and the arms are therefore presumably of several quarterings. There is a certain amount of apparent urgency in the case, if one may judge by the words affixed to the advertisement—"Intending purchasers are requested to apply at once."

The prince business in France is just about at as low an ebb as it ever has been, and save on the prospectus of a Wild-Cat Company, or some scheme for snaring the savings of the simple, a princely title is worth nothing in any political sense. It has, however, a very real value in the eyes of the daughters of the metallic aristocracy of the Great Republic. If the anonymous prince is not already a married man he can get ten times as much for his title and coat-of-arms in the Yankee marriage market as he can get for it by private treaty of the commercial kind. If he is married he might get a divorce. This would weigh as nothing in the estimation of the young lady from Chicago seeking to exchange her dollars for a coronet in want of regilding.

Three or four shots were exchanged and a couple of serious wounds inflicted. Hearing the shots, "the Blonde Madona" appeared on the scene, also armed with a six-shooter, and seems to have opened fire in a very impartial and promiscuous sort of fashion.

NOTICES.

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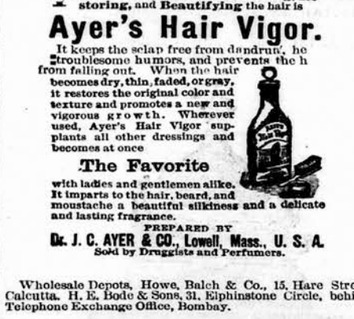
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!



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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
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HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S
HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters "B O S" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS" *** Gold Capsule.
** Blue "
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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*
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"BOS" *is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."
Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.
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IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS. FOR
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Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
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Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet* March, 12th. 1887.

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WIND IN THE STOMACH
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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PASTA MACK.

For Bath & Toilet Use.

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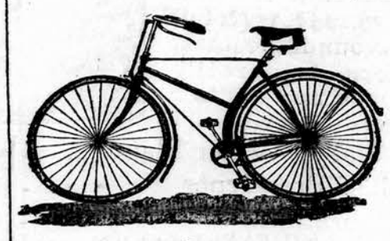

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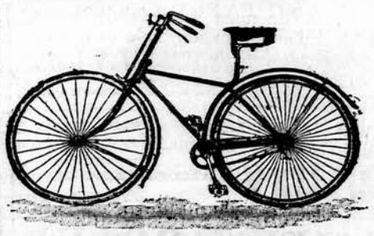

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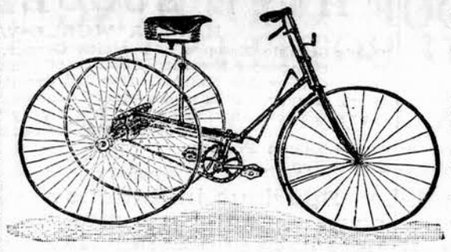

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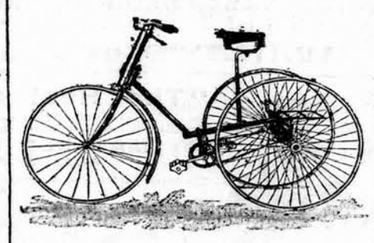

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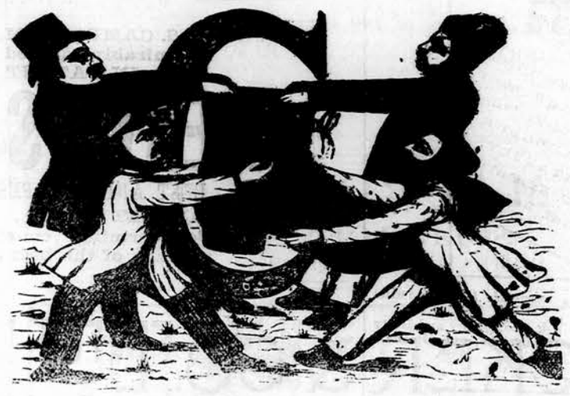

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ORIGINAL PRIZE MEDALLISTS.

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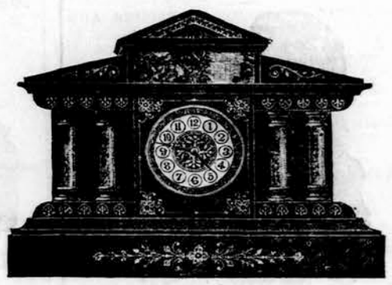
MEXICAN ONYX AND REAL GILTBRONZE STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 13½ inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 180, Cash.



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Height 13¼ inches, width 17 inches.
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FOR HUNTING OR POLO,

COMPLETE, WITH GIRTHS LEATHERS AND IRONS.

Rs. 45. CASH & V.P.P.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

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New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

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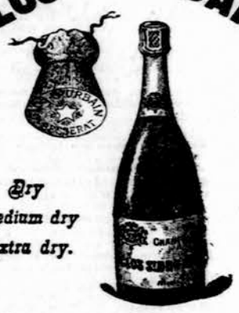

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THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

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FER BRAVAIS

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